

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

VOL. LXXIII, No. 1926.

SHANGHAI, JULY 8, 1904.

PRICE, Tls. 12 ½ AN.

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METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month	Barometer.		Wind.	Force.	Hygro-		Thermo-		Initials
	o. a.m.	Atmos. Therm.			Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.	
June 29	29.78	79.2	S.W. by S.	4	84.2	77.0	89.2	76.1	S.C.
30	29.79	81.5	S.S.W.	4	84.9	77.0	90.2	76.5	S.H.
July 1	29.84	82.6	S.W. by S.	3	87.6	77.2	95.8	75.7	S.H.
2	29.59	83.2	N.	1	87.8	82.4	92.9	76.3	S.H.
3	29.89	80.6	S.W. by S.	1	82.2	77.4	88.0	73.4	O.
4	29.82	83.2	S.W. by S.	2	84.0	77.5	91.4	72.5	S.H.
5	29.80	82.0	S.S.W.	3	84.4	78.3	92.0	73.9	S.C.

EXPLANATION.—b, blue sky; c, clouds; f, fog; h, hail; l, lightning; m, misty; hazy; o, overcast; dull; r, rain; s, snow; t, thunder; z, calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

The "North-China Herald" is partly set up by the Linotype Composing Machine.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, 8 JULY, 1904.

THE WAR.

THERE is no such thing as an accurate map of Lower Manchuria, and the available maps, though they have a general similarity, differ from each other in the relative positions of the principal places, and make a most arbitrary selection of subsidiary places so that it is by no means easy

to follow accurately the movements of the armies. Add to this, that nearly every place in Manchuria has more than one name, the more important places having several names each, and the difficulty is increased. In the war map which we issue to our readers with this issue, we have endeavoured to locate the principal points as accurately as possible, and place the various forces as nearly as we can in the positions we believe them to be occupying, but we cannot guarantee that we have been entirely successful. The Japanese are very reticent about the actual position of their armies and their fleets, and telegrams which we should have received conveying information of this kind have been stopped by the censors, a most decided inconvenience, but a course for which under the circumstances it is impossible to blame the Japanese authorities, who are perfectly justified in refusing to allow any information to pass which might be useful to the enemy. On the other hand, both the naval and military authorities in Japan have readily supplied the public with detailed news whenever this could be done without prejudice to their future operations. The imputations that have been made in quarters unfriendly to Japan, that the Japanese have falsified their official reports in order to make things seem better than they are, will be allowed by all impartial observers to be entirely unfounded. A proof of this was recently given by the Russian Admiral Witgert himself. It has been stated in our anti-Japanese contemporaries that of the six effective Japanese ironclads three have been sunk and one so badly injured that she is out of action, and yet when Admiral Witgert explained his retreat to Port Arthur on the 23rd ult., he said that it was because he was confronted by a superior Japanese fleet, which included five ironclads.

The lull that has occurred since the striking Japanese victory at Tehlizze has been construed in some quarters as an indication that the Japanese have shot their bolt and can make no further advance. They have no doubt been hampered by the rains, which seem to have set in earlier than usual, but there is no trustworthy sign that their operations have received any unexpected check. The three armies from

the Yalu, from Takushan, and from Kinchou are still converging slowly but surely, on Liaoyang, and the skirmishes and advanced-guard affairs that have been reported have all resulted in the Russians falling back. General Oku, having effectually frustrated General Kuropatkin's first attempt to relieve Port Arthur, is steadily clearing the ground northward, but whether he has actually reached Kaichou (Kaiping) is uncertain, the report that he had occupied that important point not having been confirmed. The Takushan force has gained the Fenshuiling Pass and is not far from Tomucheng, while on the right, General Kuroki is holding the line from Motienling to Hsinkingling, close to Saimachi, and appears to have no large force in front of him.

On the Russian side, General Kuropatkin is reported to have a hundred thousand men at Haicheng, Tashihchiao, and Tomucheng, the main body being destined to oppose General Oku, the force at Tomucheng being designed to protect his left flank against General Kuroki. The next stand is to be made at Tashihchiao, and apparently General Kuropatkin will command the Russian forces in person, and it seems that the supreme commander of the Japanese forces will be Marshal Oyama, with his two very efficient aids, General Kodama and General Fukushima. It will be remembered that the latter commanded the Japanese forces at Tientsin in 1900, and was the real captor of the native city there. As Marshal Oyama only left Tokio on Wednesday, it will be some few days yet before the fighting begins at Tashihchiao. What part General Kuroki is to take in it, is uncertain, and will depend, no doubt, on the number of men that General Kuropatkin can really put into the field. According to his own reports, his losses have been enormous. Some time ago he informed the world that he had 300,000 men and did not require any reinforcements. Now we learn that on the 17th ult. he had only 120,000 men of all arms, but that reinforcements have been arriving so fast in the last three weeks that he has no doubt now of his ability to hold Tashihchiao.

The impatience that some of the spectators have been showing at the delay in the reduction of Port Arthur is unreasonable. The Japanese do not disguise the difficulty of the task before them, which, however, they mean to perform; but they realise that a large army and very heavy artillery are required to ensure success, and, as we have before pointed out, the landing of the guns has been delayed by the disaster to the Sado and Hitachi Maru, and the dangerous condition of Talienswan Bay, of which we have just had another sad proof. But there is no

reason to imagine that the Russians are any more immune from those *contretemps*, which occur in every war, than the Japanese.

Summary of News.

THE Canadian Pacific mail of the 13th of June arrived here on Saturday, the 2nd instant, per R. M. S. Empress of Japan.

THE English mail of the 3rd of June arrived here on Monday, the 4th instant, per P. & O. S. Chusan.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
Service of Foreign and Local Telegrams.

THE WAR.

THE BATTLE OF TEHLISZE.

We have to thank the Consul-General for Japan for the following official telegram received by him on Friday:—

Tokio, 1st July.

General Oku's official report on the 30th of June: The number of Russian corpses buried by us at Tehlisze is 1,854, and there are still more which have been buried since. The spoils are: quick-firers 16, ammunition waggons 46, rifles 958, rifle cartridges 37,233, shells 1,121, engineering tools 282, cement 1,400 casks, and, in addition, a large quantity of arms and camp equipage.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF GENSAN.

Tokio, 1st July.

The residents at Gensan have returned to their homes.

Two soldiers and two natives were slightly injured.

The Japanese Consulate was hit once.

Two fires broke out and were immediately extinguished.—*Our own correspondent.*

Another telegram says that the bombardment lasted only five minutes.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

London via Bombay, 1st July

The correspondent of the "Times" at Paris says that it is reported that

Russia has applied for permission for the Baltic fleet to coal at French ports on its way to the Far East; and it is declared that this is possible without a breach of neutrality.—*Reuter.*

THE CAPTURE OF FENSHUILING.

London via Bombay, 1st July.

General Kuropatkin wires that the Japanese force which captured Fenshuiling consisted of twenty-seven battalions; and admits that the Russians sustained heavy losses.—*Reuter.*

LATEST NEWS.

It was reported in a native paper that a traveller from Newchwang saw a Russian torpedo-boat going in the direction of Newchwang. It is now ascertained that it was not a torpedo-boat, but a destroyer, the Burukoff, which has gone up the Liao River.

Very heavy firing was heard at Chefoo yesterday.

DRIFTING MINES.

Messrs. Bush Bros. & Co., Lloyd's agents at Newchwang, send us the following telegram for publication:—

Shanghai, 2nd July.

A Ningpo junk loaded for the south struck a mine at 3 o'clock on the 29th of June near Ching Hang Island between Chinchou and Fuchou in 31.39 N. Lat., 121.14 E. Long.

Nine men were killed. Fifteen have been landed here, of whom two are in hospital.

THE VLADIVOSTOCK SQUADRON AGAIN.

Tokio, 2nd July

The Vladivostock men-of-war, apparently unaccompanied by torpedo-boats, appeared in the Tsushima Channel last night.

It was reported ashore that cannonading was heard for 15 minutes from 8.30 p.m.

The result is unknown; the Russians appear subsequently to have made off north-east.—*Our own correspondent.*

Later.

It is reported that a Russian torpedo-boat appeared off Gensan this morning, and subsequently three were sighted in the vicinity.—*Our own correspondent.*

London via Bombay, 4th July.

The escape of the Vladivostock squadron was due to darkness and fog. Admiral Kamimura at nightfall got within five miles of the squadron between Ikishima and Tsushima.

The Russians shelled the torpedo boats that were pursuing them, and then suddenly extinguished their lights and disappeared in the darkness.—*Reuter*.

THE ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR.

London via Bombay, 2nd July.

A Russian official dispatch shows that the Japanese on the 26th ult. captured first the heights behind Siaopingtao, fourteen miles east of Port Arthur, and then the Lungwangtang mountain, eight miles east of Port Arthur.

The Japanese are now erecting a heavy battery on Lungwangtang.

The Russian gunboats and torpedo-boats from Port Arthur supported the Russians.

Strong Japanese columns are advancing along the central Dalny-Port Arthur road.—*Reuter*.

ANOTHER ATTACK.

Tokio, 3rd July.

The Japanese twelfth torpedo flotilla attacked Port Arthur on the night of the 27th ult. A Russian man-of-war with two masts and three funnels was sunk.

The flotilla exchanged fire with some Russian destroyers which assumed the offensive, one of which capsized and sank.

The Japanese casualties were thirteen killed, including one lieutenant, and two wounded.—*Our own correspondent*.

We have to thank the Japanese Consul-General for the following official telegram received by him on Sunday:—

Tokio, 3rd July.

Admiral Togo reports that the twelfth torpedo-boat flotilla on the night of the 27th of June attacked and sank the enemy's guardship with two masts and three funnels outside Port Arthur. The same flotilla then exchanged fire with the enemy's destroyers, of which one was observed capsized and sank. Our casualties were fourteen dead and three wounded.

MORE DETAILS.

Tokio, 3rd July.

The following is the substance of Admiral Togo's report received on Sunday:—

According to the reports of Commander Yamada, commanding the 12th torpedo flotilla, his flotilla proceeded to Port Arthur on the night of the 27th of June, under the enemy's powerful searchlight and brisk fire, and attacked, at the foot of Golden Hill, the enemy's large guardship with two masts and three funnels, which blew up with huge columns of water, and sank.

At this time the enemy's destroyers came to attack our flotilla and firing

was exchanged, when one of the enemy's destroyers capsized, emitting white smoke, and sank. All this is reported to have been clearly seen by all our ships, under the enemy's searchlights. Our casualties were fourteen killed, including Lieutenant Gondo, and three wounded, including Second Lieutenant Yano.—*Special telegram*.

A NEW PHASE AT PORT ARTHUR.

Tokio, 5th July.

It is reported that Russian destroyers and warships are anchoring outside Port Arthur and that booms are being laid in front. From under these, wires are peeping. The destroyers are sometimes visiting the Siaopingtao islands.—*Our own correspondent*.

THE SEA-FIGHT OF THE 23RD OF JUNE.

London via Bombay, 2nd July.

An official telegram from the Russian Consul at Yingkou, reporting the arrival there of the Burnkoff, adds that Admiral Togo's statements of the affair of the 23rd of June are inventions. All the Russian vessels are safe and sound.

General Floung at Mukden telegraphs to the same effect.

Viceroy Alexeieff reports to the Czar that he is informed by the naval commander at Port Arthur that the Novik, Diana, Askold, Sevastopol, Poltava, Cesarevitch, Pobieda, Peresviet, Retvizan, Bayan, and Pallada made a sortie from the roadstead on the 23rd of June, and sailed twenty miles to the southward, when they sighted the Japanese squadron of five battleships, sixteen cruisers, and thirty torpedo-boats.

Considering the greatly superior force of the enemy, the Russian commander decided to return to Port Arthur and reached the roadstead, where he anchored.

The Japanese made constant attacks with their torpedo-boats but were successfully repulsed.

In the morning all the ships entered port at high tide.

At least two Japanese torpedo-boats were sunk.—*Reuter*.

THE PROGRESS OF THE SECOND ARMY.

Weihaiwei, 3rd July.

It is reported here that on the 23rd or 24th ult. the Japanese troops under General Oku occupied Kai ping with but any resistance on the part of the Russians, and proceeded towards Tashihchiao.—*Our special correspondent*.

A SKIRMISH AT TANGCHI.

We have received the following from Newchwang, dated the 29th ult.:—

On the morning of the 26th, 500 Russian cavalry encountered 250 Japanese scouts close to Tangchi, 27 miles south-east of Newchwang.

The result was that 46 wounded Russians were brought into Tashihchiao yesterday afternoon.

General Kuropatkin is still at Tashihchiao. He has sent two divisions southward, and, according to report, they have already passed Kaichou, which is 27 miles due south of Newchwang.

We are having lots of rain for this period of the season.

RUSSIAN REPORTS OF THE SITUATION.

London via Bombay, 4th July.

General Kuropatkin reports that the Japanese have ceased to advance everywhere, except from Hsiungyao-cheng (south of Kaichou).

They are retiring eastward from the direction of Tashihchiao and from the region north of Fenghuang-cheng.

Telegrams from Liaoyang in the St. Petersburg newspapers state that the Russians are taking the offensive, and reoccupied the Taling Pass on the 30th of June.

The St. Petersburg "Bourse Gazette" has news from Liaoyang that the Motienling and Fenshuiling passes have also been reoccupied, that General Mischenko's Cossacks have annihilated a Japanese brigade at Hsiuyen, on the Tashihchiao Road, and that the Japanese are retiring from all their positions.—*Reuter*.

THE JAPANESE REPORT OF THE SITUATION.

Tokio, 5th July.

The central column of the First Army is now occupying a line between Motienling and Hsinkailing.

Two thousand Russians have retired toward the west of Tensiu-tien.

A portion of the north-western column occupied the north of Fenshuiling on the 29th inst., unopposed.—*Our own correspondent*.

RUSSIANS REPULSED AT THE PASS.

Tokio, 5th July.

Two battalions of Russian infantry made a counter-attack on the Japanese at Motienling at dawn on the 4th inst. They charged three times but were repulsed after a hot engagement in which fifteen Japanese were killed and thirty wounded.—*Our own correspondent*.

We have to thank the Consul-General for Japan for the following official telegram:—

Tokio, 5th July.

General Kuroki reports, under thick fog at dawn on the 4th July, two

battalions Russian infantry attacked our outposts Motienling trying assault thrice. After severe fighting hand to hand, our outposts repulsed the enemy and pursued them four miles west. On our side there were fifteen killed and forty wounded, including one officer. The enemy left on the field thirty dead and fifty wounded.

NEWCHWANG TO HAVE A GUNBOAT.

London via Bombay, 5th July.

Earl Percy, Foreign Under-Secretary, stated in the House of Commons that H. M. S. Espiègle has been ordered to Newchwang.—*Reuter.*

THE LULL DECEPTIVE.

London, 5th July.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that according to telegrams from the foreign attachés at the front, no fighting is expected for some time owing to the rains.—*Exclusive service.*

HOPEFUL GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

London via Bombay, 5th July.

General Kuropatkin reports that on the 17th June he had fewer than 120,000 men of all arms, but the steady increase of his forces makes his situation at Liaoyang and Hai-cheng quite secure.—*Reuter.*

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

London, 5th July.

A correspondent of the "Morning Post" has arrived at St. Petersburg from Mukden in seventeen days.

The railway is working splendidly, the trans-Baikal section carrying on an average eight trains daily.—*Exclusive service.*

THE JAPANESE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF SETS OUT FOR THE FRONT.

Tokio, 6th July.

Marshal Oyama, Commander-in-Chief, General Baron Kodama, his Chief of Staff, General Fukushima, and staff had the most splendid send-off this morning.

They left in a special train with flags flying and bands playing.

The streets were lined between the General Staff Office and the Shimbashi station, which was crowded outside and jammed inside.

Marshal Oyama rode to the station in the carriage specially presented to him by the Emperor, amid tremendous enthusiasm.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

London via Bombay, 6th July.

A ukase calls out a further large body of reservists belonging to the military districts of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kazan, and Kieff.—*Reuter.*

THE INTENDED REFUGE OF THE PORT ARTHUR FLEET.

London via Bombay, 6th July.

The "Kölnische Zeitung" remarks that should the Russian warships take refuge at Kiaochow, Germany will strictly carry out the obligations of international neutrality.—*Reuter.*

THE RUSSIANS CONQUER AND RETIRE.

London via Bombay, 6th July.

The official dispatch received at St. Petersburg reporting the fight at Motienling yesterday, says that the Russians routed the Japanese advanced guard in a bayonet fight, and then retired, the Japanese being reinforced, the Russians losing over nine officers and two hundred men.—*Reuter.*

THE ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR.

A telegram received from Chefoo on Wednesday says that Chinese refugees report heavy fighting at Lungtung on the 3rd instant.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG.

London via Bombay, 1st July.

Sir Matthew Nathan has started for Hongkong.—*Reuter.*

OUR DECLINING REVENUE.

London via Bombay, 1st July.

The revenue for the quarter is £31,722,869, showing a decrease of £2,688,044.—*Reuter.*

THE TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND SIAM.

London via Bombay, 1st July.

The protocol to the Franco-Siamese treaty has been signed at Paris. It provides that the port of Kraat shall be ceded to France immediately.—*Reuter.*

** Kraat is a sea-port near Chantabun.—*Ed.*

ITALIAN DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

London via Bombay, 1st July.

It is announced at Rome that Signor J. Melegari, Italian Minister at Tokio, has been appointed Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and Count Vinci, Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico, succeeds Sr. Melegari.—*Reuter.*

** It was previously announced that Count Gallina was to go to St. Petersburg.—*Ed.*

THE NEW BRITISH FIELD ARTILLERY.

London, 1st July.

Mr. Arnold Forster, Secretary for War, stated in the House that twenty-one batteries will be completed during the present year.

It is contemplated that fifty-four batteries will be completed for the British army next year, and seventy-six batteries will then remain to be completed.—*Exclusive service.*

THE TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

London via Bombay, 2nd July.

France is arranging with Morocco to introduce a force of Algerian Zouaves into Tangier as police with French officers.—*Reuter.*

THE MISSION TO TIBET.

London via Bombay, 4th July.

The Tibetans are opening negotiations.—*Reuter.*

5th July.

Colonel Younghusband received the Tibetan peace delegates at Gyantse, and insisted on their evacuating the fort by Tuesday.

The delegates replied that they would consider the matter.—*Reuter.*

6th July.

Hostilities were resumed at Gyantse yesterday.—*Reuter.*

A TERRIBLE DISASTER IN THE ATLANTIC.

London via Bombay, 4th July.

The Danish steamer Norge, with seven hundred Scandinavian emigrants and a crew of eighty, bound from Copenhagen for New York, struck the Rockall Reef, 200 miles west of the Hebrides, on the 19th ultimo. Only twenty-seven lives were saved.

The Norge filled rapidly; eight boats were launched; three were smashed in launching; the remainder were filled with passengers, but only two got away, owing to the heavy sea running.

The survivors were picked up and brought to Grimsby by a trawler.—*Reuter.*

5th July.

One hundred and two more survivors of the Norge have been landed.—*Reuter.*

THE ANGLO-FRENCH UNDERSTANDING.

London, 5th July.

President Loubet, receiving a deputation from British Workmen's Clubs, said that he rejoiced at their appreciation of the Anglo-French Agreement.

He was convinced that the entente cordiale would be durable and highly beneficial to both nations.

The British people and government had contributed largely to the entente and agreement, but King Edward had done even more.—*Exclusive service.*

THE PROTECTION OF THE FUR SEALS.

London via Bombay, 6th July.

Japan fully approves the agreement between Russia and Great Britain regarding the protection of the sealeries in Bering Sea.—*Reuter.*

THE SUCCESS OF THE LICENSING BILL.

London via Bombay, 6th June.

After prolonged opposition, Mr. Balfour's motion for closing the Licensing Bill by compartments was carried by 301 votes to 235.—*Reuter.*

IMPERIAL AUDIENCES.

Peking, 30th June.

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to the Grand Council, to Admiral Yeh Chukuei, Naval Commander-in-Chief of Kuangtung province and to K'un Hsiu, Junior Vice-President of the Mongolian Superintendency.

4th July.

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to the Grand Council, and to the Board Secretary Li Han-fen.—*Special telegram.*

THE CAPTURE OF FENSHUILING.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The Consul-General for Japan has kindly placed the following official telegram dated Tokio 6.15 p.m., 30th June, at our disposal.

The Takushan landing army commenced operations in three columns on the 26th June to occupy Fenshuiling. The Asada detachment went to the right flank and the Murai proceeded to the right side of the enemy by taking a round course, the Tojo detachment covering the rear of the Murai. The Tojo detachment commenced attacking at 5 a.m. on the 26th June, on the enemy, consisting of three battalions of infantry, six guns and two quickfiring, and at nightfall we encamped on the field. At midnight we re-opened the attack and succeeded in occupying the enemy's position. Having been reinforced in the afternoon by three battalions of infantry and sixteen guns, the enemy tried to regain the position and firing continued till 7.30 p.m. but finally they were completely defeated. On the night of the 26th a body from the Murai

detachment was sent to the direction of the enemy's flank while its main body which started at 3 a.m. on the 27th June to get to the rear of the enemy reached Santaopon after several victories. The Asada detachment repulsing the enemy about 2,000 strong in the neighbourhood of Wanchiapaozu on the 26th June, passed the night at a spot south-east of the foot of the Fenshuiling Pass. On the 27th June, our artillery fully stretching its cannonading line opened fire at 5 a.m., but for a time failed in a difficult position as the enemy fought well behind the strong fortifications and were previously acquainted with the distances of firing.

At this moment the Asada detachment which went around to the right flank of the enemy boldly dispersed the artillery at the place at 7 a.m., after repulsing about two companies of enemy at the Teikel mountain, south of Fenshuiling, and freely fired on the enemy at Fenshuiling, while the infantry found their way to the side and rear of the enemy.

The Nakaya Regiment commenced their movement at midnight of the 26th inst., and went around the left rear of the enemy. At this the enemy lost the liberty of their movement and their artillery was first silenced at 7.50 a.m. and the whole line began to be disorderly from about 8 a.m. The infantry of the Asada detachment advanced and got close to the enemy by destroying the enemy's secondary defence works with the assistance of sappers, and on occupying the height of Fenshuiling at 11 a.m. severely chased the enemy with artillery. The enemy retreated in the direction of Tumucheng in disorder after burning down the stores and provisions. We captured six officers and eighty-two men. Although the number of the corpses left by the enemy on the field is still unknown, those which are left on the main road alone are over ninety. Our casualties, besides the death of Major Ohba, amount to 170, all among petty officers and men.

The camp at Fenshuiling being situated at the gate to the road to Tumucheng the enemy built a semi-permanent fortification after three months' utmost endeavours with almost perfect construction of forts, entrenchments, barracks, roads, and tents. Beside they constructed such defence works as wire entanglements, and abatis at the front, and it seemed impossible to attack from the front effectively. In spite of all these, the Asada detachment moving very skilfully, all other columns came close to the enemy in retreat and succeeded in occupying the camps.

The enemy's detachment encamping vis-a-vis our Murai detachment consisted of two battalions of Yeniseisk reservists. The enemy encamped at Fenshuiling was composed of the 21st Regiment of Sharpshooters infantry, two battalions of Irkutsk reserve infantry, the Seventh Regiment of Siberian Cossacks, half of the Walfneijinsk First Regiment, the 2nd Battalion of the Siberian Reserve Artillery, seven battalions of Gouchu infantry, nine companies of cavalry, and two companies of artillery. The enemy in front of the Tojo detachment consisted on the 26th, of three battalions of Reserve Infantry, the first Brigade of Maehiohinsk cavalry, half of the First Walfneijinsk Regiment, the First Company of the Trans-Baikal Mounted Artillery and two mechanical guns, but on the afternoon of the 26th three battalions of infantry and two companies of artillery were added as reinforcement.

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE
"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."

(Special Cable Service of "Der
Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 8th June.

Nearly all English newspapers acknowledge in very kind words that there is no doubt about the political importance of the Kiel interview. The toasts had been political demonstrations, being a confirmation of the official friendship of both countries.

It is semi-officially announced at St. Petersburg that the question of a mediation of Germany and Great Britain between Russia and Japan has been discussed at Kiel. This report is here declared to be unfounded.

Great satisfaction has been caused here by an article of the London "Standard" reproducing the statement of a member of the Japanese Cabinet, whereby the apprehension is rejected that the influential newspapers and politicians in Japan doubt Germany's neutrality.

The torpedo-boat Delphine was sunk near St. Petersburg in consequence of an explosion.

Later.

King Edward started this morning at five o'clock from Kiel on his way back to England. It is taken as a sign of his special consideration that according to his desire no salute was fired at this early hour of the morning. The visit has passed until the last moment in the utmost harmony. Both King Edward and his retinue dwelt with great satisfaction on the reception they had found in Germany. They consider the day at Hamburg the most brilliant part of the sojourn in Germany. King Edward received a very deep impression of the new harbour of this city. At the festival given in Kiel to the crew of the British ships, a speech made by Prince Heinrich was received so enthusiastically that the English sailors tried to carry the prince shoulder high. No political agreements were made during the visit.

H. M. the Kaiser will start on his usual trip to Norway to-day. Chancellor Count Bülow has returned to Berlin.

The Prussian Diet was adjourned until the 25th of October.

The French Ambassador to the Vatican has been definitively recalled.

2nd July.

The English papers speak in very warm terms of their representatives' visit to Hamburg and assert that it can never be forgotten. England acknowledged unreservedly the value of friendly relations with Germany and her Press conveyed her heartiest regards to Germany.

The President of Hayti has apologised in public audience to the German and French Ministers for the late events and stated that the culprit soldiers had been punished.

5th July.

Hope is entertained in St. Petersburg, that the Baltic squadron can leave for the Far East in the first part of August.

In different parts of Central Russia very bad harvests are imminent, whereby great difficulties threaten to arise for the country people.

An epidemic of cholera has broken out in Persia.

By order of H. M. the Kaiser eight battleships and seven cruisers will proceed next Friday to Plymouth, where they will stay five days.

NEWS FROM EAST ASIA.

Chefoo, 29th June.

The following report has just been received by a junk from Port Arthur:—

No Russian man-of-war was sunk during the engagement of the 23rd June. The battleship Sevastopol was damaged above the water line. She is again ready for action and was on the 28th in the roadstead.

The following telegram is from the "Japan Mail":—

Seoul, 23rd June.

The passengers and officers of the *Manshu Maru* arrived here to-day. To-morrow, at noon, they will be entertained in the Korean Palace. On the following evening a soirée will be held at the Japanese Legation, to which they are invited. The company are expected to stay here till the 26th. Mr. Hagiwara, the Japanese Acting Minister, has asked the Emperor of Korea to receive them in audience. It is added that the Japanese in Chemulpo were to hold a cosmopolitan dinner party at noon on the 23rd, to which they have invited passengers and officers of the steamer.

The following telegram is from the "Japan Times":—

London, 23rd June.

The latest information from Cronstadt shows that the Baltic Squadron will prove harmless to the Japanese. The battleship section is in a very backward condition and it will be impossible for the squadron to start until August. Little importance is attached to the threat that a cruiser division will be dispatched for commerce warfare. Meanwhile coal is being accumulated at the Black Sea ports, whence the colliers will meet the fleet.—"Asahi."

The following telegrams are from the "Kobe Herald":—

Shanghaiwan, 24th June.

According to our special correspondent at Haicheng, General Kuropatkin arrived at Haicheng a few days ago from Liaoyang. There are about four regiments of infantry and three companies of artillery, with twenty-four guns at the place.—"Mainichi."

Seoul, 24th June.

About 600 Russians, at the head of a force of mounted bandits, crossed the Yalu yesterday. In consequence, one company of Korean troops has been ordered up to Anju to strengthen the guards there.—"Kobe Shimbun."

London, 26th June.

Hopes are entertained in influential circles on the Continent that the meeting between King Edward and Kaiser Wilhelm may tend to promote the idea of mediating between the belligerents in the Far Eastern War.

The "Cologne Gazette" thinks that Japan would be willing to recognise Russian ownership of Manchurian railways, but nevertheless confesses that mediation of any Foreign Power must necessarily involve great difficulty while Russia continues to maintain her present attitude.

St. Petersburg reports state that the General Staff of the Army have issued a notification in the Kazan district to the effect that severe measures are contemplated owing to the officers delaying their departure for Manchuria.

Japanese Bonds rose a full pound yesterday, in consequence of the news concerning another successful torpedo attack upon the Russian Fleet at Port Arthur.—"Mainichi."

27th June.

Information regarding the naval engagement at Port Arthur on the 23rd has been suppressed at St. Petersburg and only a mutilated version of Admiral Togo's report is obtainable there.

The British Press warmly congratulates Japan upon another splendid victory.—"Mainichi."

Chemulpo, 27th June.

The "Mainichi's" special correspondent who was sent out to investigate the agricultural condition of the districts in the vicinity of the Kin river returned here to-day and reports as follows:—The wheat crop was especially good this year. The people have already planted about seven-tenths of their rice, but they are unable to continue their work, owing to the scarcity of rain. Moreover, the rice planted so far is dying from want of water. All other business in the district is dull owing to the employment of all available hands in the plantation of rice. There are ten or more Japanese in the locality who have bought about 3,000 cho of ground from the Koreans. The Government Inspector and the Chief of the district are endeavouring to prevent the people from selling their land to Japanese, arresting not only those who have already sold ground to Japanese, but those who have acted as go-betweens, but even those measures have not checked the business.—"Mainichi."

Vienna, 30th June.

The frequent reports of Russian defeats on land and sea in the Far East, are causing terrible consternation in the whole of European Russia. Not a town or city is free from excitement. The Government are in a hurry to send out the Baltic Squadron and some more troops to the seat of war, for the purpose of quieting the popular unrest in the country. Owing to the stoppage of much Government business, many engineers as well as labourers in Russia are now out of employment, and several factories have been closed. It is feared that the unemployed will make trouble.—"Mainichi."

The following telegrams are from the "Hongkong Daily Press":—

London, 24th June.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has arranged to visit the United States in August. A terrible train disaster has occurred at Calameocha, in Spain, thirty persons being burnt to death.

25th June.

Mr. Clement Scott, the well-known author, journalist and dramatic critic, is dead.

The following telegrams are from the "South China Morning Post":—

Amoy, 25th June.

Captain McKay, of the steamer *Hoangho*, attempted to commit suicide by trying to drown himself last night.

Later.

Captain McKay has recovered, having been medically revived.

The following telegram is from the "Straits Times":—

London, 21st June.

Lord Dundonald has issued a statement declaring that public protest by him is the only means of saving the Canadian Militia.

He complains of interference with him by Canadian politicians, and the suppression of portions of his military reports to the Canadian Government.

He concludes his statement by warning the Canadians that they are living in a fool's paradise as regards their readiness to resist aggression successfully.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1904.

		Fahr. Thermometer.		Rainfall
		Min.	Max.	in inches.
July	1	77.4	96.8	.....
"	2	78.5	91.3	.....
"	3	76.7	85.2	.....
"	4	75.3	93.3	.....
"	5	76.1	93.0	.....
"	6	78.2	91.8	.....
"	7	78.2	93.1	.....

1903.

		Fahr. Thermometer.		Rainfall
		Min.	Max.	in inches.
July	1	64.0	80.6	0.17
"	2	67.0	84.6	.....
"	3	70.0	75.1	0.47
"	4	67.8	75.1	.....
"	5	69.6	75.0	0.11
"	6	67.5	69.6	1.17
"	7	66.0	77.7	0.03

The average minimum of the thermometer in the Settlement in June was 69.69, the average maximum 82.22 and the mean 75.95 against 71.07, 82.08, and 76.57 respectively, in June 1903. The rainfall in June was 1.93 inch, and rain fell measurably on 11 days, against 9.43 inches and 15 days in June 1903, and an average of 6.77 inches and 12.31 days for the 22 years 1882-1903.

It will be remembered that during the visit to Shanghai of Prince Pu Lun, last March, the Prince went out to inspect St. John's College, Jessfield, on a motor-car lent for the purpose by the New York Export and Import Company, Mr. Charles S. Virgil acting as chauffeur. It was noted at the time that his Highness seemed delighted with his experience and was much interested in the working of the machine. We now learn that Prince Pu Lun has had built for him a \$6,000 car of similar make to the one he used here and is touring through the principal cities of the United States, including New York, Boston, Washington, Buffalo, Chicago, etc. The Prince acts as his own chauffeur.

MR. D. PERCEBOIS of the Imperial Chinese Customs, at present acting as Secretary to the Chinese section of the St. Louis Exposition, has received a somewhat delayed, but well-deserved, recognition for his services in connection with the Hanoi Exposition, in which also he represented China. The honour conferred on Mr. Percebois by the President of the French Republic is Officer in "l'Ordre du Dragon de l'Annam," but his services for China in connection with the Paris exhibitions still remain unwarded.

WE regret to learn that one of the students of the Tung Wen College, Arsenal Road, was drowned about 3 p.m. on Tuesday whilst bathing. The body has not yet been recovered.

CLOSE upon midnight on the 30th ult. a collision occurred near the Bell Buoy between the str. *Commonwealth*, bound for Nagasaki, and the pilot steamer A. M. Bisbee. The pilot boat was lying at anchor at her usual station. The *Commonwealth* struck her on the starboard bow, inflicting considerable damage.

The Commonwealth was little damaged and was able to proceed on her voyage to Nagasaki, but the pilot boat had to come up to Shanghai and is likely to be in dock for a considerable time.

Among the passengers who left by the German mail on Friday were Messrs. Tom Wright and E. Lebas. Mr. Wright has been on the staff of this paper for some months and goes to Hongkong to take up the editorship of the "Hongkong Daily Press." Mr. Lebas, a member of the Mih-ho-loong Fire Company, was seen off by a number of his friends in full uniform.

A Notice to Mariners, announces that the Light on Tungyung Island, on which the P. and O. S. Sobraon was wrecked, was exhibited for the first time at sunset on the 1st instant.

THERE was a good deal of delay again on Wednesday and yesterday in telegrams from Bombay to this.

THE beginning of a steel tower, which is to replace the present wooden signal tower, may be noticed on the Customs premises on the Pootung side. The new tower is to be some twelve feet higher than the existing wooden structure, and as it will not be subject to rot, it will not be likely to require replacing in its turn for a long time. The Customs have also just received from the builders, Messrs. S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd., a fine large steam-launch for work outside Woon-sung, which has attained the notable speed, for a vessel of that size, of ten knots.

THE construction of iron cases for mines is going on merrily in Shanghai. Four of them were seen being taken along the Bund on a truck on Saturday morning and they are being openly manufactured in Hongkew. It would be indiscreet to ask whether they are for Russian or Japanese account.

It is notified that the final instalment of 25% of the certificate amount of British private claims against the Chinese Indemnity of 1901 are now payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's agencies.

A SOMEWHAT sensational incident took place on the Bund on Wednesday morning. Sir Hiram S. Wilkinson, H. B. M.'s Chief Justice, was driving along the Bund en route to the Consulate when his carriage had a slight collision with another. The mafao backed the vehicle to free it and in doing so either upset, or frightened the coolie so much that he upset, a ricksha containing a foreigner, Frederick Penfold. Penfold was so enraged at this that he leapt into Sir Hiram's carriage and hit the mafao on the back of his head. Sir Hiram sat Penfold down in the carriage and drove straight to the British Consulate, where he tried him in the Police Court and fined him \$5 and costs. The whole affair from start to finish did not occupy more than five minutes.

THE International Walking Match arranged to take place on Sunday has been postponed to a future date.

THE hoky-poky and iced drink stalls on the Maloo were doing a good business on Monday afternoon. We do not know if there is any sanitary inspection of the commodities sold at these stalls, but if not, there will probably be a marked increase in the death-rate before long.

A NOTE FROM "OUTLOOK." THE WAY TO DO IT.

BRITISH STRATEGISTS—Cross a river in teeth of enemy—Incredible! Still, you've done it, somehow.

JAPANESE DITTO:—You see, we knew which side of the river Hlaugwane Hill was.

WE have referred in a leading article to the late Mr. Baber's experience at Nanchang many years ago. He was on his way from his boat in a chair to the Governor's yamen when a mob collected, shouting "Foreign Devil" and other opprobrious terms, and threatening to overturn the chair. When things were looking rather black, one of the rowdies, more bold than the rest, put his head into the front of the chair intending to spit in Baber's face, but Baber promptly got the man's head in chancery and pounded his face so scientifically that the wretch yelled for mercy. When Baber let him go his face presented such a spectacle that the whole crowd burst into a roar of laughter, and Baber was turned at once from their victim into their hero.

THE S. V. C. turned out in good numbers on Monday night to take part in a sham fight in the neighbourhood between Gordon and Jessfield Roads. Some very hard work was done across country. Five rounds of blank ammunition were served out per man, and very few of the volunteers failed to fire it off. The Maxims were taken out. The cease fire sounded at about 10.45 p.m. by which time the attacking force had succeeded in breaking through the lines of the defenders. A full report of the fight will be found in another column.

A MOST excellent smoking concert was given on board H. M. S. Thetis on Tuesday, songs and dances and an original dramatic sketch keeping a crowded audience well amused until midnight.

MR. O. G. POTIER (Consul-General for Portugal) on Tuesday delivered sentence against Henry da Costa, who was convicted on the 28th ult. of stealing a bicycle from the French school, some time during May. The option was given to accused to be deported to Macao for six years, with the consent of his step-father. In default of compliance with this arrangement he is to go to prison for two months.

TWO sailors from the U. S. transport Ingalls were charged before Mr. Goodnow (U. S. Consul-General) on Tuesday with being drunk and disorderly in Broadway. Hammond was also charged with having in his possession a loaded revolver and firing it. Inspector Bourke testified to the disorder and said that fortunately no-one was injured by the discharge of the revolver. The men were fined \$10 gold each, and put on board their ship for further punishment.

THE case against the Japanese who was charged with stealing a hawser was resumed on Wednesday. Eventually the Court decided to withhold its decision pending the finding of the Norwegian sailors who were alleged to have sold the hawser to accused. Steps are also to be taken against the German who was the intermediary between the sailors and accused.

AN interesting case from the fire insurance companies' point of view was heard at the Mixed Court on Wednesday in connection with the fire at 1,733 Avenue Road on the 19th April last. It is alleged that one of the wives of the wealthy Chinaman who lived there took away Tls. 30,000 worth of property from the house and then set fire to the building with naphtha. Suspicion being aroused, the owner offered a large reward for the recovery of the missing property. Detective Aiers and others have now succeeded in recovering the bulk of the

property and the woman, who is said to have stolen it, is now under arrest. A report of the case will be found in another column.

THE attention of perspiring readers is directed to the announcement that Messrs. Hughes and Hough, of 8, Des Vœux Road, Hongkong, have for sale an ice-making machine with gas engine complete.

THE following will be the rates of exchange at the Custom House from date to the 31st instant:—

£ 1	=	Hk. Tls. 6.94
Hk. Tl. 1	=	Francs 3.63
Hk. Tl. 1	=	Marks 2.94
Gold \$1	=	Hk. Tls. 1.41
Hk. Tl. 1	=	Yen 1.41
Hk. Tl. 1	=	Rupees 2.61
Hk. Tl. 1	=	Mex. \$ 1.50

THE following telegraphic information, dated the 1st inst., has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Ltd.:—

	Gallons.
Daily aggregate output of Crude Petroleum	70,000
Crude Petroleum in Tanks at date	87,000
	Cases.
Kerosene made since the date of the preceding 1-monthly telegram	75,000
Kerosene shipped since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram	110,000
Kerosene in Stock at Refinery at date	38,000

THE General Agent of the Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd. has received the following telegraphic advice from the Deli Maatschappij, Amsterdam:—"Sold 650 bales tobacco at Glds 1.13."

THE directors of S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd., have decided to recommend a final dividend of Tls. 7 per share, making 12 per cent for the year, place Tls. 50,000 to reserve, raising it to Tls. 900,000, and carry forward Tls. 48,153, against Tls. 43,124 brought forward at the beginning of the company's financial year.

THE milk flakes manufactured by the Dry Milk Co. of New York, of which we have received a sample tin from the local agents, Messrs. O. A. van Trecht & Co., are highly commended by analysts for their essential purity and reliability. Dissolved in water they produce a liquid which admirably replaces fresh milk, and are invaluable to travellers and others to whom the fresh milk from the cow may be unattainable.

THE British gunboat Bramble left Shanghai on Sunday.

THE U. S. gunboat Villalobos arrived here on Wednesday.

THE French gunboat Kersaint left Shanghai for Chemulpo on Wednesday.

THE German gunboat Jaguar returned to Shanghai on the 1st instant, and the German torpedo-boats Taku and S. 90 left here on the 2nd.

THE N.-D.L.S. Prinz Regent Luitpold left Singapore on Friday at 11 a.m.

THE P. and O. intermediate str. Borneo, from London, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai at 10 a.m. on Monday.

THE M. M. S. Oceanien, with the French mail of the 11th ultimo, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai at noon on Tuesday.

THE P. M. S. China which left here on Saturday for San Francisco was delayed at Amoy by heavy rains, which made it difficult to get her cargo shipped.

THE R. M. S. Athenian arrived at Hongkong at 8 a.m. on Monday.

THE R.M.S. Empress of Japan arrived at Hongkong at 3 p.m. on Tuesday.

THE Norwegian str. Nor is reported wrecked on the Japan coast.

THE str. Alcinous and Oldenburg passed the Suez Canal homewards on the 30th ultimo.

THE str. Touraine passed the Suez Canal outwards on the 30th ultimo.

THE str. Sachsen, Marburg, Prometheus, Carl, and Jason passed the Suez Canal homewards on the 4th instant.

THE str. Glenesk, Merionethshire, Ratho, Austria, Roehampton, and Jesmond passed the Suez Canal outwards on the 4th instant.

THE O.S.S. Prometheus, with the first new season's teas, left Port Said for London at daylight on the 5th inst.

THE R. M. S. Empress of India left Yokohama for Vancouver last Friday afternoon.

THE M. M. S. Ernest Simons arrived home on the 30th June.

THE str. Achilles, Bayern, and Benalder arrived home on the 4th instant.

THE C. N. S. Ngankin arriving last Friday from river ports, reported seeing the following vessels: the s.s. Ambria at Hankow on the 28th; S. M. S. Vorwärts at Kiukiang on the 29th; the s.s. Ching-kiang, S. M. S. Iltis and H. M. S. Rosario at Wuhu on the 30th; H. M. S. Phoenix at Nanking on the 30th; the s.s. Kowloon, Prima, and Meian at Chinkiang on the 30th.

THE report of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. for 1903 shows a divisible sum of £30,648, after placing £60,953 to depreciation, and taking £65,291 from underwriting account. The directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent, the balance, £5,853, being carried forward.

WE have received from the Great Northern Telegraph Co. a copy of the "Rules and Regulations for Hongkong and China," on and after the 1st of July 1904.

THE July issue of the "Pilot Chart of the North Pacific Ocean," for a copy of which we have, as usual, to thank the Hydrographic Office of the U. S. Department of the Navy, contains all the usual invaluable information, and a special article on "Typhoons in East Asiatic Waters," with diagrams. It is presumed that every shipmaster in this part of the world realises when a typhoon threatens and knows what to do when he encounters it, but even the most experienced shipmaster will find this short treatise, based as it is on the latest knowledge of the subject, of interest and value.

WE have received a pamphlet of 18 pages in a green cover, printed and published by the "Japan Mail," Yokohama, entitled "The Koropok-Guru, or Pit-Dwellers of North Japan; and A Critical Examination of the Nomenclature of Yezo." By the Rev. J. Batchelor, F.R.G.S. The writer combats successfully the opinion that the pit-dwellers were a race who preceded the Ainu in Hokkaido, an opinion which was supported by the previous difficulty in translating a large number of their place-names. Mr. Batchelor shows that there is no ground for depriving the Ainu of their claim to be aborigines, and he gives translations of all their place-names, many of which are very poetical; and many of which show the close racial connection which

exists between the inhabitants of the Japanese islands, and some of the North American Indian tribes.

WE have received from Messrs. C. J. White & Co., the agents here, the report for 1903 of the Netherlands Fire and Life Insurance Co., whose paid-up capital is £54,667. In the fire department the net premia received were £99,921, and the net losses, paid and outstanding, £47,884. In the life department the net premia were £3,683, and the life assurance fund at the end of the year amounted to £1,919. The total assets on the 31st of December last, excluding shareholders' liability, were £212,557.

WE have received from the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s agency a very pretty handbook of 32 pages, entitled "An Outpost of Empire," being a full description of the city and vicinity of Victoria, British Columbia, well written, excellently printed, and full of charming half-tones. Full justice is done to this modern old-world city which "has not the hustling business methods of Chicago, nor the nerve-destroying habits of New York," but which is an ideal refuge from the summer heat of the Far East.

WE have received from Dr. M. Krieger, Tsingtao, a charming book of 139 pages in stiff covers, "Führer durch Tsingtau und Umgebung," being a Guide to Tsingtao and its Vicinity. It is by Dr. Fr. Behme and Dr. M. Krieger, and will be found indispensable to visitors to the thriving and inviting German colony in Shantung. It is full of excellent reproductions of photographs and very clear and well-executed maps and plans, and is written in a pleasant, easy style. The illustrations show that, in addition to the sea-bathing, there is endless attraction in the neighbourhood of Tsingtao to invite visitors in the summer months. The guide is published at Wolfenbüttel, and is on sale (price \$1) at the office of the "Deutsch-Asiatische Werte," Tsingtao.

UNDER "Latest News," Friday's "Echo de Chine" says that it is telegraphed from Paris that the Chamber suppressed by 346 votes to 224, notwithstanding the declaration of General André, the training period of the territorial army.

THE same paper quotes the following from the "Vostotchnoi Vistnik," in reference to the "Japanese" mines which are drifting "for hundreds of miles": "On the field of Borodinski and at Sebastopol, rusty bombs have still been lately found. Some of these bombs have exploded forty years after the war. From this may be judged the dangers which will menace navigation from engines charged with lyddite and automobile mines."

SATURDAY'S "Echo de Chine" contained the following telegram received from General Dessio:

Mukden, 30th June.

THE reports in certain papers on the subject of the battle of Port Arthur, recounting our loss of ships and that of Admiral Oudonsky with 700 sailors, are absolutely false. Our squadron re-entered the harbour without having suffered the least loss in men or ships. During the night engagement two of our torpedo-boats were slightly injured above the water-line. It seemed that the enemy had two torpedo-boats sunk.

(Signed) FLOUG,

Quartermaster-General.

SUNDAY'S "Echo de Chine" says that the submarine Delphine was lost at Cronstadt while executing

manoeuvres. Twenty-five men were drowned.—A fire broke out in the arsenal at Cronstadt, and destroyed some torpedo-boats.—The Russian torpedo-boat Bourkoff has arrived at Newchwang from Port Arthur. She denies the Russian naval losses on the 23rd of June.

—It is telegraphed from Mukden that the Japanese who disembarked in the bay to the south of Dalny occupied Quinsan hill on the 26th of June after several attacks. The Russians must have lost 200 men; the Japanese losses must have been more considerable.

THE leading article in the same paper warns every *gobe-mouches* in Shanghai that Great Britain proposes to annex the Chusan group in the next two or three days, and functionaries of the English Government have already arrived at Shanghai to arrange the matter.

THERE is, of course, no truth whatever in the statement in Tuesday's "Echo de Chine" that this paper has passed, or is about to pass, under Japanese management.

IT is always with great pleasure that we read the annual reports of the Hangchow Medical Mission, in connection with the C. M. S., which has done such admirable work for so many years, under the direction of Dr. Duncan Main, who is assisted now by Dr. A. T. Kember and Mr. H. B. Morgan. The report for 1903 tells the full story of the three-fold work: Medical, Educational, and Evangelistic, carried on at Hangchow with devotion and success. It includes an opium refuge, a leper hospital, itinerating, a branch dispensary, convalescent and fresh air homes, and, one of the most valuable sections, a women's hospital. Those who can afford to send money or necessities to Dr. Main may feel certain that they could not assist a more laudable undertaking, as the statistics of work done prove. The subscriptions received last year amounted to \$3,985. The largest single sum, \$522, came from the Paddington Ladies' Association, and the next largest, \$400, from a Chinese, Mr. Nyien Siao-fang. A large number of beds and cots are supported wholly or in part by friends at home, and it is noted that 25 supports a bed for one year. The total expenses in 1903 were \$20,670, and it may be added that while the year began with a balance in hand of \$3,834, the balance on the 31st of December last was only \$557, while the balance of funds at home fell from £200 to £15.

WE join the "Echo de Chine" in condoling most sincerely with Mme. Bottu on the farther blow she has received in the death of her step-father M. Reouf Bey Vaume, doctor of the Ottoman Government at Teheran.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Weary of life. Derangement of the liver is one of the most efficient causes of dangerous diseases, and the most prolific of those melancholy forebodings which are worse than death itself. A few doses of these noted Pills act magically in dispelling low spirits and repelling attacks made on the nerves by excessive heat, impure atmosphere, over-indulgence, or exhausting excitement. The most shattered constitution may derive benefit from Holloway's Pills, which will regulate disordered action, brace the nerves, increase the energy of the intellectual faculties and revive the failing memory. By attentively studying the instruction for taking these Pills, and obediently putting them in practice, the most despondent will soon feel confident of a perfect recovery.

Miscellaneous Articles.

MORE MONROE.

5th July.

THERE are people who hate the very sound of Monroe. They introduce his name into their catechism, and when they should, politically, renounce "the devil and all his works," instead of "devil" they say "Monroe." These, we hardly need note, are not often Englishmen, although there are not wanting a small minority of our own countrymen who, knowing that the doctrine was suggested by a statesman of their own, never could see the same divinity in it that is so evident to the orthodox American. We, on our part, look to broad results, and the first of these is, that from the time of that celebrated alliance, which, though of "Holy" birth, came to a most unholy end, there has been no serious threat to the world's peace from South America. That of itself is sufficient reason why the world should be inclined to consider and re-consider all recommendations for the establishment of similar safeguards elsewhere. It is evident that what is wanted to make such a "doctrine" effective is at least one determined country, which need not be what is usually known as one of the Great Powers. When the Monroe pronouncement was first made, it was aimed directly at the Holy Alliance, which, as originally constituted, was made up of Russia, Prussia, Austria, Naples, Sardinia, Spain, and France, surely a sufficient array of strength, one might have thought, to have alarmed the infant Republic over which President Monroe then held sway. But naval power even at that time was of telling force in international relations, and America was stronger than she had ever been at sea, since she had but just emerged from one of her family jars with the Mother Country, and besides, there is no doubt that the President well knew that behind the suggestion he had acted upon there was something reliable in the way of help, were it needed. It never has been needed, and every year makes it more unlikely that it will be. For though the Monroe Doctrine is no more popular on the continent of Europe than it was at its first promulgation, its supporter has all the while been growing so powerful that, backers or no backers, there is no nation on earth who would attack her without grave misgivings as to any hope of success. The tiny commonwealth which, knowing its own mind, laid down the law to the world, is now, as a Power of the first rank, prepared to uphold that law against all comers, and the broad result, as we have said, is peace

in South America, domestic broils not counted.

Is not this, we ask once more, reason sufficient for the extension of the Monroe idea to other parts of the world? There are now very few lands which are so to speak in the world's market, but these few are enough, as we have lately seen, to bring about devastating struggles. The action of the British Government in proclaiming a kind of protectorate over the Persian Gulf has done a good deal to clear the atmosphere over that hitherto cloudy neighbourhood. It will now be recognised that any attempt to upset the *status quo* there will be as actively resented by Great Britain as the attempt to form a European colony in South America would be by the United States. Such understandings tend to keep the peace, but there is no justification for them morally except when there is appended an understanding that there is no intention of keeping such territories as preserves for the protecting power. Were that always so then the Monroe Doctrine, which Russia was so eager to proclaim over Manchuria, would have come under the favourable, rather than under the unfavourable, criticism of Western Powers. But as the world knows, Russia's objects were entirely selfish. In Count Tolstoi's words, as telegraphed to us by Reuter, they were "ascribable to the immoral ambitions of men sitting peacefully in their palaces."

An American contemporary, however, in discussing the war, points to the possibility of a repetition of the tactics so successfully tried against the Great Napoleon, and looks forward to a possible extension of the fighting for years to come. In which case, it says, some other Powers should intervene, and declare the territory cleared by the Japanese as having finally been won, and not recoverable by Russia under pain of war with them all. In short, it proposes that an international Monroe Doctrine should be proclaimed over Manchuria, which province is, it appears, the only one not covered by the Anglo-German Agreement. There is much to be said in favour of such an understanding. Needless to say, the day of its signature would be the last of danger respecting any recurrence of such a war as we have before us now. The question is, is there any country, Japan excluded, who is willing to give the needed guarantees? The two English-speaking nations could do it without risk, but will they? America is still largely bound by the parochial politics of a century ago, and Great Britain thinks that she has enough on her hands as it is. But for this feeling the present trouble would never have occurred. Are our rulers, now so much closer together than ever before, sufficiently farsighted to see that it will pay them to prevent wars in territories in

which they have such an interest as they have in China? In all probability, it would be only for a very few years that England and America would have to give the required guarantee, for the awakening of China has begun in good earnest, and in a very short time she ought to be in a position which will preclude the possibility of any more European filibustering. Nobody thought of attacking Japan. Russia least of all! Nobody will, twenty years hence, think of attacking China. It won't pay. Would it not be worth while then to do what is necessary for China during that politically short period? It seems to be in the power of the English-speaking peoples just now to secure by such a temporary risk as this, a risk which is really no risk, the eternal gratitude of four hundred and fifty millions of people. Such opportunities are few and far between, and they need statesmen to grasp them. Lord Beaconsfield would not have lost such a chance. Will Mr. Arthur Balfour prove himself equally capable, and would President Roosevelt back him up in it? We believe that such a stroke of policy would recommend itself to the great majority of Americans as we are sure it would to most Englishmen. There would then be too much opposition for any nation or probable combination of nations to overcome before any one of them could begin the much-desired partition of China. In short, the thing would be a simple impossibility, and China could develop in peace until, having come to years of discretion in the Western sense, she could be "confirmed" in her position and take all her responsibilities on her own shoulders.

This Monroe suggestion is one deserving of every consideration.

THE U. S. STATE DEPARTMENT AND ADMIRAL EVANS.

6th July.

AMERICAN naval officers are wont to express themselves as convinced by experience that, whenever they come into conflict with the civil power abroad, a reference to Washington is sure to result in their being worsted. There has lately, however, been a conflict of opinion between Admiral Robley D. Evans, lately in command of the American squadron in these waters, and the U. S. Minister at Peking, Mr. Conger, which was referred to the U. S. Department of State, with the unexpected, but very satisfactory, result that Mr. Secretary Hay sustained the Admiral.

It appears that in the summer of last year Admiral Evans dispatched

the U. S. gunboat Villalobos to Nanchangfu in the Poyang Lake, "to gather such information about the Americans residing there as would be of assistance in rendering them prompt aid in case of an expected native outbreak against foreigners." For the last forty years the gunboats of various Foreign Powers have visited the Poyang Lake from time to time, without any injurious results, while to the people in the towns on the lake, as in other places, the visit of a gunboat is always welcome, as it means a wind-fall in the money spent with the boatmen, shopkeepers, and so on. But on this occasion it seems that the Taotai of Kiukiang, where there is no resident U. S. Consul, protested to the American Consul at Hankow against the visit of the Villalobos to Nanchang, on the ground that "bad men inhabited that section." Considering that Nanchang is the seat of government of the province of Kiangse, and the residence of the Governor and the other high provincial officials, it would not say much for their rule if it were true that the population were so disorderly, that it was an unsafe place for a foreign gunboat to visit. There always have been rowdy elements in Nanchang as in all large Chinese cities, and Mr. E. C. Baber, of the British Consular Service, had an exciting experience there about a quarter of a century ago, out of which he emerged triumphant, but there have been foreign missionary establishments there for years, and it is a long time since they have had any trouble there. The Kiukiang Taotai, however, declared that the Nanking Viceroy had informed all the Foreign Consuls at Shanghai that they must instruct the captains of their men-of-war not to visit the Poyang Lake except on most important business. It seems hardly credible that the U. S. Minister, Mr. Conger, supported the Chinese in this claim, called on Admiral Evans for a report on the facts, and questioned his right to send gunboats into the interior waters of China. Admiral Evans rightly took the line that he was entitled to send the vessels under his command to any accessible point where Americans were allowed to reside and prosecute their callings. The correspondence between the Admiral and the Minister reached the State Department, and Secretary Hay, after a careful reading of the arguments on both sides, approved, as we have said, the stand taken by Admiral Evans. "The correspondence shows," says the "Charlotte Daily Observer," that Admiral Evans gave strong instructions to the commander of the Villalobos to protect American citizens, and to notify Chinese officials that American gunboats would deservedly punish any persons not paying

proper respect to American life and property."

All foreigners in China must be glad to see that the U. S. State Department took the stand it did on this question. It would be absurd that Foreign Powers should keep war-ships in China for the protection of the life and property of their nationals, and then be restricted in their use. There are people who object to what they sneeringly call the "gunboat policy," and hold that missionaries as professed men of peace have no right to appeal to men-of-war when danger threatens them. But the best way to avert danger, to make it unnecessary for the evangelist to call upon the secular arm, is to make the rowdies of Nanchang or any other place understand that punishment will surely follow any attack on foreigners. It is no insult to the rulers of China to send a gunboat to visit their city, and it is provided in the U. S. Treaty of Tientsin that "whenever national vessels of the U. S. of America . . . shall arrive at or near any of the ports of China, commanders of said ships and the superior local authorities of government shall, if it be necessary, hold intercourse on terms of equality and courtesy, in token of the friendly relations of their respective nations."

THE TUNGYUNG LIGHTHOUSE.

6th July.

THE new lighthouse on Tungyung Island has been completed, and as will have been seen from the "Notice to Mariners," was exhibited for the first time at sunset on the 1st instant.

The station has been built on the eastern side of the island, some way down the slope of the hill in order to avoid the fog caps which enshroud the summit, and the centre of the light is 325 feet above high water, giving a range of at least 25 nautical miles.

The slope of the eastern side of the island is exceedingly steep and the site presented considerable difficulties in consequence, the various buildings being erected on a series of terraces benched out of the rock.

The optical apparatus, which was constructed by Messrs. Barbier, Bénard, and Turenne of Paris, is of the First Order, and is revolved on mercury, showing three flashes in rapid succession every twenty seconds. The illuminant is an incandescent mantle heated by petroleum vapour on a system recently introduced into European lighthouses, and the mantle is of the largest size, 82 millimetres, yet constructed.

This new system of illumination is vastly superior to the old six-wick burner and produces twice the power

with a smaller consumption of oil. The intensity of each flash is estimated at no less than 500,000 candle-power, a considerable advance on the fine hyper-radial light on P-yi-yüshan.

The tower and lightkeepers' dwellings are of brick set in cement with stone facings and the station is a very complete one, having separate houses for foreign and native staffs, storehouses, hen houses and pigsties, a landing hut, a powder magazine, and numerous fresh water cisterns of large capacity. The fog-signalling will be done by two 18-pounder cannon placed on a platform below the lighthouse.

The designs were prepared in the Customs Engineer's office in Shanghai and the work has been carried out under the direction of Mr. J. R. Harding, Mem. Inst. C. E., Engineer-in-Chief, and under the personal supervision as Resident Engineer of Mr. D. C. Dick, Asso. Mem. Inst. C. E., Assistant Engineer.

Foochow was the local base of operations and the work has been under the control of Mr. E. B. Drew, Commissioner of Customs for that Port.

We may congratulate the Customs Service on having added to the numerous aids to navigation on the coast a very powerful and thoroughly up-to-date light on a site where it will be of great value.

The erection of this light shows the difference in the speed at which things are done in England and in China. The P. & O. S. Aden was lost on the reef east of Socotra in 1897, and the Government undertook in the House of Commons that the provision of a lighthouse on Socotra should be undertaken at once. To this day not a stone of it has been laid. The P. & O. S. Sobraon was lost on Tungyung Island in 1901, nearly four years after the Aden, and the lighthouse there is completed and casting its beneficent rays nightly over the Formosa Channel.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN SHANGHAI.

7th July.

THE year 1903 was one of the most healthy on record in Shanghai. In a resident foreign population estimated at 8,300, the number of deaths was 132, which gave a rate of 15.9 as compared with one of 18.1 in 1902. It is therefore a very satisfactory set of statistics which Dr. Arthur Stanley has to put before the public in his annual report just issued. He has, however, warnings to utter. Thus, "small-pox, the most obviously preventable of all diseases, kills with the sanction of the foreign community which neglects vaccination;" "tuberculosis heads

the list of fatal diseases and calls attention to the overcrowding which is so apparent in the Settlement; "alcohol, that comfortable poison, has been responsible for the death of nine foreigners during the year;" "plague still threatens Shanghai, and the legislation necessary for isolating the first cases as they may be discovered, is conspicuously absent." In regard to typhoid fever, which caused 13 deaths, and was more severe in incidence and type, Dr. Stanley remarks that "the access of young adult population to some extent accounts for this, through provision of susceptible material," and he adds in another place, "typhoid fever is an essentially preventable disease, and its prevention is largely a matter of individual care in the observance of the rules set forth in the Public Health Notice which has been issued to all applicants at the Health Office."

But while much has been done to protect the health of the foreign resident, Dr. Stanley admits frankly that the great problem of the native population, the standing menace to the foreigners, is hardly yet touched. He suggests various devices for educating them up to modern health principles, but shows the difficulty of the task by pointing out that, after about 500 Chinese babies had been vaccinated at the Health Office last year, a report spread that their eyes were being taken out, and no more came. Even foreigners have an obstinate clinging to old-fashioned remedies, such as anti-cholera mixtures, at which Dr. Stanley pokes a gentle remonstrance. In regard to the native population the increase in number is one of the most serious factors. At the middle of last year it was computed that there were 375,000 Chinese in the Settlement against 241,000 in 1895. In the same eight years the foreign population also nearly doubled itself.

Dr. Stanley strongly advocates cremation instead of earth burial, urging that even on sentimental grounds, after the first shock, it is preferable, while every other consideration is in its favour. On the subject of the still-veiled Yangking-pang, he adheres to his latest expressed views opposed to culverting, views which we have recently criticised and need not therefore refer to further at this time.

Of the two papers by Dr. Stanley appended to his official report the one on "Sudden Heart Failure in Toxicemic Conditions" is, from its technical character, principally interesting to medical students. The other on "Chinese Hygiene" is, however, of a more popular character, and the conclusions Dr. Stanley has arrived at have a readable air of audacity for those who have, perhaps thoughtlessly, made up their minds that everything Chinese is as bad as it can be. In few words, Dr.

Stanley makes the assertion that the Chinese have very sound ideas on sanitation, more sound indeed than those of Western nations. And in main proof of his contention he points out that among the peoples of the earth none has enjoyed a more prolonged national life, while the individual health of the Chinese is also above the average. He quotes their two main laws of health, and makes us wonder whether they do really follow them—in Shanghai at all events. They sound so simple, and so "un-Chinese," though that is probably our mistake: (1) Restraint of all the appetites (2) Cleanliness in house and person. The following paragraph is worth studying for its lessons:—

"The Chinaman eats and drinks little that has not been subjected to the temperature of boiling water or boiling oil, and is therefore largely preserved from typhoid fever, cholera, and other diseases which are caused by infected food. The Chinaman is not a great fruit-eater. He is such an excellent cook that he prefers foods in which nature has been improved by art. He abhors raw things as a rule. Raw oysters, for example, the Chinese will not eat, considering them 'too cold for the stomach.' Except under great stress he drinks no cold water but always tea made with boiled water and thus avoids water-borne disease."

It is almost startling to find Dr. Stanley commending the close aggregation of Chinese houses, which by tending to warmth in winter and coolness in summer, co-operates with the warm, light clothing worn, to diminish catarrhs, bronchitis and rheumatism. "The Chinese dwelling has plenty of natural ventilation. With regard to sleeping accommodation the Chinese closely resemble most of the rest of animal creation in getting into a small, close, warm place for sleep. It is probable, however, that impure warm air is less injurious than cold pure air, and during sleep less air is required than at other times; while the body during sleep is more subject to chills. Although bad smells abound near Chinese houses, smells are not a perfect test of unhealthy environment." Verily, unless Dr. Stanley is perpetrating some Chinese topsy-turvy sort of joke on his unsuspecting readers, whole volumes of theories must go by the board. We are not surprised, after this, to find him giving good words to the Chinese method of disposing of the dead, and the polygamous marriage system as preferable to the social irregularities of the West. It would not be fair to press all these points without saying that Dr. Stanley indicates directions in which modern science can effect improvements even in this empire of all the ideals. But that makes far less striking reading.

Review.

THE AMERICAN MAIL PAPERS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28TH OF MAY

The events which took place towards the end of May in connection with the Russo-Japanese war were receiving a great deal of attention in the United States, if one may judge from the amount of space devoted to their discussion in the batch of papers just to hand. In some quarters, apparently, the feeling is not altogether one of dissatisfaction, that for the first time since the war began the Russians are having a chance to congratulate themselves upon the turn of events. Japan's naval losses, it is asserted, must be particularly gratifying to Russians, sore under the repeated humiliations on the sea, culminating in the loss of the *Petropavlovsk*. But the existence of this feeling does not indicate that there is any change worth speaking of in the attitude of the people whose sympathies are as pro-Japanese as ever they have been.

The "Evening Bulletin" of Philadelphia makes the following comment on the disaster to the Japanese navy:—

The Japanese have received a severe blow at the one point where it is impossible for them to make their losses good. A regiment, a brigade, or division of troops can be replaced. There can be no replacement, while the war lasts, of the big battleship and the swift cruiser which have plunged to the bottom in the waters off Port Arthur. The sinking of the less important craft, which is ascribed to a collision in a fog, might have occurred in naval manoeuvres when no campaign was on. The destruction of the huge armour-clad *Hatsuse* is one more proof of the extreme vulnerability of the battleship below her armour belt. Had she been a vessel of only half the size she would have gone down with equal quickness when her hull came in contact with a mine charged with high explosives. But in this case the loss of life and costly material would have been very much less. It will be worth while to see whether this disaster to Japan has the effect of stimulating the beleaguered fleet at Port Arthur or the distant Vladivostok squadron to aggressive efforts. It can hardly fail to give encouragement to Russian naval men, and it is an interesting coincidence that the news of it has been made public at the same time that it is announced that Admiral Skrydloff, the officer selected to take the place of Makaroff, is nearing his destination. It has been reported that Skrydloff is going to Vladivostok to take command of the ships there. Unless the vessels at Port Arthur can succeed in breaking out and reaching the open sea, this seems to be the only course available. But with Japan deprived of one-sixth of her battleship strength, and with the enforcement of the lesson that her fleet must hereafter exercise greater caution in the mine-sown regions near Port Arthur, there may yet be a chance for effective work on the part of the Russian squadrons if their new commander is an officer of enterprise and daring. Meanwhile the champions of great battleships the world over have again been confronted with an argument which it will be hard for them to deal with. The destruction of the *Hatsuse* instantly recalls that of the *Petropavlovsk*. Both were expensive, heavily armoured craft, crammed with men and bristling with powerful guns. And both were destroyed, with the sacrifice of the greater portion of their crews, by a simple contrivance of slight cost which could be made in almost any well-equipped machine shop. The moral is so obvious that it needs no extended comment.

The same paper, after referring to the long period of comparative inaction at Vladivostok, wants to know whether it is to be followed by interesting developments in that quarter. We extract the following from its leading article on the subject:—

Shut out of Port Arthur, his original destination, by the encircling ships and soldiers of Japan, Skrydloff has promptly proceeded to the one Asiatic port of importance which is still unexposed by the near presence of an enemy, for the Japanese blockading squadron, about the composition of which very little is known, apparently has kept its station at some distance from the harbour. The report is current that the Bogatyr, a vessel of the type of the Varyag, which was built here in Philadelphia and went down at Chemulpo after a gallant fight, has run on the rocks at Vladivostok. Even if this is true, Skrydloff has at his disposal three fast and formidable armoured cruisers, with heavy batteries and coal capacity designed to enable them to keep the sea for weeks at a time; while these are believed to be accompanied by at least half-a-dozen torpedo destroyers. With such a force a skilled and daring commander might accomplish much. One of the mysteries of the naval campaign has been the practical uselessness of this little fleet. The hostile guardships once evaded and the open water gained, it should be able to work serious harm to Japan's merchant shipping and transports. If such evasion is impossible, a bold dash at the enemy might inflict losses on the Mikado's navy which would have a potent effect on the course of the war—for it must always be remembered that the power of Japan to maintain and reinforce her army in Manchuria depends primarily on her command of the sea.

From the "Weekly Call" of San Francisco we take the following leading article on the "President as Mediator." To us on the spot, and taking into consideration the present situation, it would seem somewhat premature to speak of mediation.

Advices from Washington state that Secretary Hay has sent to the Courts of St. Petersburg and Tokio, through our respective Ambassadors at those places, informal notice that the President of the United States stands willing to tender his good offices in the services of peace when the moment for such action seems auspicious to the warring Powers. The note of Secretary Hay, though couched informally, is, in the usages of diplomacy, definite and indicative of the strong desire on the part of this Government to play the part of mediator. This is pre-eminently a good stroke on the part of Hay and the President. It must carry conviction to the Court of St. Petersburg of the strict fairness and impartiality which our Government maintains in the present war, and it must assure the Czar's Ministers of their mistake in reckoning with anything but unswerving neutrality on the part of the United States. To Japan the offer of our good offices can have no ulterior meaning and can bear no more significance than it has in the eyes of the Russians. Viewed strictly from the standards of diplomacy the United States is in a better position to offer itself as a mediator than any other Power. We have no treaties of alliance binding us to either of the belligerents. We have no pacts with China save those relating to the regulation of trade and the freedom of her open ports. No past diplomatic act of ours allies us more closely to one of the warring nations than to the other. Our interest in the destinies of the East and the control of the Pacific is no stronger than that of England, of France, or of Germany. Not an inch of territory on the mainland of Asia is ours either by treaty rights or by conquest. From the viewpoint of landed interests, then, we are absolutely without the circle of interested nations; the future of the Asiatic trade has no more momentous significance to us than to any of the other maritime nations of the world.

When the time comes for peace preliminaries the leading Powers of Europe manifestly cannot play the part of the dove. England, bound to Japan in alliance, France tied to the Russian cause, are disqualified. Germany is resting under too strong a suspicion of being an "honest broker" in affairs of the Far East to gain the confidence of Japan at least; Russia would probably gladly delegate the Kaiser to act as his peacemaker. Italy is in too delicate a position with regard to her own status in the sublime Concert of Powers to attempt any such delicate rôle as that of tribune in the war game. Austria has joint interests with Russia in the Balkans that would not make for impartiality in judgment. Of course peace is probably a long way off in the Orient. Neither the United States nor any other nation is likely to be called in the very near future to be the bearer of the olive branch. To the favourable impression of Hay's joint note to the Powers on the limiting of the field of war there will be added, however, further respect on the part of our friends across the water for our diplomatic finesse in thus offering ourselves as arbiters. Hay's last note adds strength to the already stable prestige of our diplomacy.

The "Detroit Tribune" draws attention to the fact that "fatal blunders" have invariably marked the initial stages of every war in which Russia has been engaged. The sinking of the battleship Orel at Cronstadt is, it asserts, but another curious illustration of this fact. We quote as follows from its columns:—

Even the best of Russian officers do not seem to be capable of that watchfulness and care which are absolutely essential to the successful handling of these intricate machines. This great craft, having been made ready to receive her armament, was moved to Cronstadt for that purpose and incontinently sank to the bottom on her arrival there. Investigation showed that her valves had been opened, permitting the sea water to rush into her interior. The workmen are blamed for the present, but what sort of officers must those be who would leave the safety of such a vessel to the discretion of workmen. Old Czar Nicholas I would have had a few heads off for such a performance, and, indeed, it was always necessary to chop off a few dozen in the early stages of Russian war in order to remind responsible officers that it was their duty to remain awake. In these degenerate days of the Empire, no negligence is punished unless the guilty commit suicide of their own volition. The first attack upon Port Arthur, a complete and inexcusable surprise, found all the official staff amusing themselves at balls on shore. In earlier days a goodly number of these would have been shot, and the survivors would have danced less thereafter when the enemy was in their neighbourhood. All that the Russian Government has done about it is to complain in a feeble way in its diplomatic communications of the "treachery" of the Japanese in not sending a herald on in advance to announce their intention to attack.

The introduction of Chinese coolie labour into South Africa has raised a storm of hostile criticism in the United States. Some of the papers, which are most severe in their condemnation of the scheme, do not appear to have taken the trouble to get a clear understanding of the facts. We are glad to believe, however, that the article in the "Chicago Chronicle," under the heading of "Chinese Peonage in Africa," cannot be taken as a sample of the way in which the subject is being discussed in the States:—

Nothing more derogatory to twentieth century civilisation has been announced lately than the sailing of the British ship Tweeddale last Wednesday from Hongkong for South Africa, carrying the first 1,000 of the vast horde of coolies that are to be employed in working the Johannesburg mines. One is

reminded of the arrival of the Dutch ship at Jamestown, Va., in 1619, and the landing of the first twenty African slaves that were ever brought into the country now constituting the United States. If it could have been foreseen at that time how African slavery would enervate the character and corrupt the morals of the people, how it would produce generations of dissension and end in the bloodiest and most gigantic fratricidal war in history, with what sort of feelings would the landing of those twenty African savages have been contemplated? The introduction of Chinese slaves into South Africa by Great Britain, the earliest enemy of the slave trade, is passing off as quietly as the event at Jamestown, but there are those who believe that it will end in bloodshed and ruin for that devoted land. These coolies are taken to Johannesburg under a contract to live within an inclosure and to eat, sleep and work as they are told to do for two years, and then to be returned to China, but with some sort of option for extending the time. If they should all be worked to death in the pen they could not help themselves, and no one else would ever complain. In the whole history of African slavery in this country there never has been such a complete extinction of personal liberty and such a grinding tyranny for slaves as enlightened, liberty-loving England has arranged for these coolies in South Africa. The retribution for this restoration of human slavery is being prepared by the Kaffir races, whose refusal to work in the mines has led to the introduction of the Chinese. There are 50,000,000 of them south of the Zambesi, and every man of them is the enemy of the 1,000,000 or more of white inhabitants. They are not ignorant savages, with bows and arrows, like the Zulus, but modern-minded Kaffirs, with Lee-Metford rifles in their hands and a fair knowledge of modern warfare picked up in the Boer war. These races are reported to be in a restless and insurrectionary state of mind. The danger of this "black peril" will be rendered acute by the arrival of the Chinese, and Great Britain may yet have on her hands a South African war to which the Boer war was child's play, all because the nation that was the first to abolish slavery has reconstituted it in the very land from which the original slaves were taken.

NOTICES OF BOOKS, ETC.

Russian Affairs. By Geoffrey Drage. In cloth, 8vo., 738 pp. 1904. London: John Murray.

"I believe," said Count Mouravieff, "that Russia is a civilising mission such as no other people in the world, not only in Asia, but also in Europe. . . . We Russians bear upon our shoulders the New Age; we come to relieve the 'tired men.'" Mr. Drage has placed these words on his title-page as a key to the Russian statecraft and the Russian ideals, which together make up the Russian affairs he has set himself to discuss. They represent an attitude, mental and spiritual, as antagonistic to the ideals of Western civilisation, as is the policy of the Jesuits to British Protestantism. And because it is always interesting to discover, if we can, why men think and feel differently from ourselves, Mr. Drage's book, which is the result of patient, painstaking, and enthusiastic enquiry makes fascinating, as well as informing, reading. He has not explored an entirely fresh field. Other writers have travelled over almost exactly the same ground and presented their conclusions in prosperous volumes. But every honest and unprejudiced student adds something to our store of knowledge, helps on the day of that mutual understanding and forbearance which is the real reconciliation of contradictory

natures, sets us at all events examining the reasons for the convictions that are in us.

Reviewers have been easily tempted to draw from Mr. Drage's book an explanation of the war in the Far East; they have found in it clearly set forth the stages of Russian expansion across Northern Asia, they have revelled in the lucid chapter which tells the story of the last ten years in Manchuria, they have been grateful to our author for collecting so conveniently, in the appendices, the text of the treaties and conventions, some of them not readily accessible otherwise, which have marked the course of the diplomatic preliminaries. But the book is much more than a mere commentary on the political situation in this quarter of the globe. It contains a sober, unexcited investigation of that "Russian Peril" which the West has half-overlooked in its absorbed speculations on a danger of more tawny colour. It presents the Slav as opposed to the Teuton, the government by the educated few, as opposed to that of the enlightened simulated knowledge, or liberties abused, many, the blissfulness of ignorant content as contrasted with the fretfulness of ill-as-social conditions in England, in France, in Germany, in America, are not yet such that they leave no opportunity for philosophy to question if there may not be a better way. The Chinese has cherished his peculiar system of thought and government for generations; still cherishes it, in spite of the persistent knockings at his door of exterior influences. The Slav has his ideals also, and only the fanatically narrow-minded will dismiss them unheard.

That Russia is an autocracy, or rather a bureaucracy, has been said so often that the curious fact usually escapes attention that its economic system, as applied to peasant life, is based on conceptions dear to the hearts of the most advanced socialists. The principle of communal holdings, with periodical redistribution of land allotments; the repression of the commercial and manufacturing spirit; an uneventful, unambitious life on the soil—all these things have been advocated again and again as remedies for social injustices. Here are illuminating passages from Mr. Drage on "peasant characteristics":—

"By far the largest proportion of agricultural land in Russia is farmed by peasant cultivators, working either on their own allotments or on the estates of neighbouring landowners. Unfortunately for the country the methods of agriculture which are followed comprise all the defects arising from ignorance and extreme poverty, and are leading to the gradual exhaustion of even the extraordinarily fertile soil of the Black Mould zone. The Russian peasant was till quite recently (1861), and still shows the characteristic of, a serf. He is, as a rule, without enterprise or energy, capable of passively enduring pain and misery, but incapable of improving his position by his own efforts or initiative. . . . He has, in consequence, in very few cases even attempted to overcome the economic difficulties left by the emancipation, and under the sway of the village community is often no more free than he was in the state of serfdom." (p. 113).

"All motive for industry and enterprise on the part of an individual peasant is destroyed, when he feels that his extra produce may be seized to pay the debts of a defaulting neighbour, or that at the next redistribution of land he may lose his well-cultivated fields and receive in exchange land which has been thoroughly exhausted. The poorer peasants, on the other hand, demand such redistributions with increasing frequency, in the hope that they may thus obtain fields which have been under better cultivation than their own." (p. 117).

"The two main directions in which progress can be seen are in the appearance of different social classes amongst the agri-

cultural population, and in the decay of communal ownership in some localities." (p. 118.) (The italics are ours.)

It is quite impossible here to follow Mr. Drage all through his interesting pages on the agrarian problems awaiting solution in Russia, but it may be noticed in passing that the extension of railways and other facilities for transport, has hitherto been regarded as a calamity rather than otherwise, as the result is that "the best quality and most nourishing kinds of grain are exported, leaving only the inferior and less nourishing grain for home consumption." (p. 114.)

In the chapters on Commerce, on Industry, and on Finance, are to be found equally valuable lessons. Protection has been given a long trial in Russia and it is worth noting some of the effects.

"Russia produces less corn per head than is consumed per head in other countries, and yet ranks as the second corn-exporting country in the world. Germany, which produces rather more per head of population than Russia does, has to import considerable quantities of corn, and does so largely from Russia. . . . It is no wonder that famines are now of constant occurrence in some part or other of the empire and that as Mr. Long asserts, the consumption of bread per capita has fallen off about 70 lbs., that the rejected from military service have increased about 14½ per cent during the last seven years, and that the people in the richest provinces in the empire have come to live so miserably that the increase in their numbers has altogether ceased." (p. 315.)

Space can be found only for one more extract. M. de Witte is quoted as saying:—

"The protectionist system no doubt conferred benefits on us, but it was a very expensive school. It now weighs heavily on almost all classes of the population. The country ought therefore to get rid of it as quickly as possible, and for this purpose it is necessary to attract to the national industry a large amount of cheap foreign capital. By that means the general level of technical knowledge will be raised, industrial methods will be improved and more active healthy competition will be introduced." (p. 316.)

Mr. Drage does not hesitate to say that the Russian people "are now entering upon the death struggle for freedom." The great bulk of the population, at all events, does not appreciate the nominally well-meant intentions of its rulers to keep it unspotted from the evils of Western civilisation. The zemstva, the only bodies which in any way reflect public opinion, have carried reforms, notably in the matter of education, to the limit of their powers. They have placed definite and moderate proposals before the Czar with the object of relieving the distress and dissatisfaction which exist everywhere, and, "if they are allowed to carry out their own aims, the work of reform may be quietly effected from within." In the alternative, "the patience of the Russian people is now strained to the breaking-point; and the inevitable change, which though it may still be delayed, has never seemed so near, will, if not made from above with a good grace, be surely accompanied by an outburst from below, exceeding in horror anything that history records of the French Revolution." Recent events in Finland are but signs of the times and it is difficult to understand the terrible policy which (as our author shows) has changed what was until lately the most loyal, as well as the most progressive, portion of the Empire into a hopelessly reckless community, driven to emigration and Governor-shooting. Mr. Henry Norman certainly played the apologist for the Czar's government on that as on a more recent occasion; and it helps to an appreciation of this industrious politician's latest effusion in the "Times" to remember that he defended the crushing out of Finland's liberties, on the ground that Russia was only following

the example of other strong Powers in dealing with weaker peoples. Mr. Drage treats succinctly of the grievances of Finland, of Poland, and of the Baltic provinces, and shows how in each instance Russian government has tended to supplant prosperity by poverty, and peaceful industry by restless conspirings.

The story of Russian endeavour gradually to absorb Asia, and of her rapidly gained ascendancy in the centre of this continent affords material for a volume in itself. Mr. Drage discusses these difficult and intricate chapters of history as can only one who is intimate with the perplexing semi-civilised peoples who have successively fallen victims to the wiles of the Bear. The astonishing thing is that he has been able to compress so much detail into his book and yet give it a readable body. An encyclopædia in the form of a romance is scarcely an exaggerated description of a volume, of which a brief review such as this can convey neither the glamour nor the reference value. Its price is 21 shillings.

Outports, Etc.

CHUCHOU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

28th June.

A Good Official.

Nearly two years ago the finest official that has ever held office in this district closed a very successful three years as hien official in Lai'an, 15 miles from here. He left with the universal respect of the common people. These two years have been spent in seeking another office, but progressive officials of this kind are not always in favour with their superiors, and he has had to wait two years longer than he ought.

His New Appointment

is to a chou city in the north of the province, Hsüchoufu. He has just passed through here en route to his new appointment. Calling on us, he was describing some of his plans. "The literati and yamen runners stand like a wall between the official and common people," he said. "The first thing I want to do is to tear down that wall so the people can come directly to me." And he will do it. He will throw two-thirds of the yamen runners out of their fat, parasitic job, put every opium-smoking subordinate out of his yamen, and know every part of his district before he has been there six months.

Shi, Our Military Official,

is dead. We mourn him not because of any marvellous ability shown in office. He collected the pay of ten soldiers where he kept five men. He was an ardent spiritualist in belief, his scroll of honour being a daub approaching some Chinese character, the same said to have been written by a pen in the hand of an unseen spirit. He believed in the planchette board and was in all things most superstitious for so enlightened a Chinese.

A Friend to Foreigners.

We mourn him because he from the first has shown friendship to the foreigners and was often at our homes, ever ready to help, even when others were turning the cold shoulder. There has been very little evidence of mercenary motives in all his years of friendship.

The Schools of Western Learning are slowly multiplying. They willingly give a salary of \$400 Mexican to young Chinese who have spent five or six years in Nanking schools. Even some of the market towns have caught the fever.

A Mission School.

A school started by the mission here for small children has been besieged by young men of high standing in the region. They willingly undergo many things to be taught of the foreigner. Ten have been received as an experiment. The number has been limited to gain the best class and the best results. Their ages range from 20 to 30 years, but they are buckling down to their boats like so many small boys. Their plea is for just as broad an education as we can give them and most are willing to look five years of hard study in the face. China is moving.

LUCHOUFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

29th June.

A Burglary and a Fight.

A burglary of between \$400 and \$500 from the Post Office, and a serious fight between two families of gamblers are the only items worth recording from here. The burglar who opened the safe and took the money from the Post Office has not been certainly found yet, but strong suspicions point to one of the assistants, who is now under arrest. The fight between the gamblers took place on account of jealousy between two rival families. Quite a number of men were badly hurt, some of whom went to the foreign physician for treatment.

The Weather

is warm, but good breezes make it possible to keep cool. The dry bulb thermometer ranges from 86° to 90° during the 24 hours. The wet bulb thermometer generally stands about 5° lower than the dry.

SHANTUNG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

28th June.

Mining Progress.

It is perhaps not generally known that besides the Shantung Railway Company, with its rights to mining on both sides of its line, there is a separate Shantung Mining Company, a German Company, opening mines in various parts of the province.

Silver.

The writer has just visited the mines in Auch'in and Ch'anglo which are under the management of Mr. Vorschulte. Being unaware of the presence of foreigners in that neighbourhood it was a strange experience to come on a huge steel tower erected on a bare hillside, and to find a gang of coolies working a drill which had already gone down about 500 feet. This was in southern Ch'anglo Ten miles further south, Mr. Vorschulte in Auch'in was honeycombing sundry small hills and tapping half-a-dozen veins of silver. The work is only in the experimental stage, but already there are about 1,300 feet of horizontal tunnelling in the solid rock, besides over 600 feet of shafts in various spots. The rocks are called porphyry in German terminology, and may be what we term andesites, and are probably of the Permian age. The veins are but little inclined from the vertical and the gangue is barytes and fluorite. How rich the ores may be is not known until the proper analyses have been completed.

Coal.

In the Ch'anglo district coal was the object looked for, and, as already stated, drilling had gone on, on one hillside, through some 500 feet of volcanic conglomerate. But on a neighbouring hill a shaft had been sunk of about 130 feet, at which depth, a horizontal tunnel of only some 20 yards in length struck a vertical seam of good coal. The discovery of the seam happened exactly in the hour of my arrival, and I was heartily glad to join in the rejoicing of the three or four Germans whose labour was thus rewarded. Between the coal seam and the mineral lodes it looked to me as though it must be worth running a branch line from Fangtze or from Weihsien, some 30 miles, and the district may then become busy and prosperous.

Old Workings.

There was one exceedingly interesting fact to be noted; in the search both for the metals and the coal the seekers were guided by old Chinese workings. Shafts had been sunk along the lines of several veins, and the ores extracted to the depth of 80 or 100 feet. A poor seam of coal (they missed the good one) had been worked to over 150 feet deep! This took place apparently towards the close of the last dynasty, say 300 years ago, and various tools of those times were picked up in the old workings.

One was pleased to remark that the attitude of the people in this back country was unmistakably peaceful, which would indicate that the Germans there have not only been energetic and enterprising, but also judicious and tactful in their treatment of the natives.

JAPAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

(Delayed in transit.)

Tokio, 21st June.

The Battle of Tehlisze.

Just as the capture of Kinchou about four weeks ago carried a great moral lesson, the battle of Tehlisze is of extreme strategic importance. It was waged in a mountainous and enclosed district and was not a good position for defence because retreat presented difficulties. On the other hand, to attack it was not easy, and the Russians probably expected that the Japanese would move slowly and occupy the various positions by degrees. The Japanese, however, moved with remarkable celerity and used every section of their forces. A later confidential report states that the Russians were preparing to continue their downward movement towards Kaiping and Hsiungyaocheng, but this defeat appears practically to have demolished Gen. Kuropatkin's programme for the relief of the Kinchou peninsula. The Japanese recognise that the Russian soldiers are not so weak as predicted by some arm-chair critics. They have fought stubbornly on the Yalu, at Kinchou, and at Tehlisze, and at the last-mentioned place they made several counter-attacks. The heavy casualties among the higher Russian officers are probably due to the inferior discipline of their troops, and they have therefore to run risks themselves.

Imperial Thanks.

The Emperor has addressed the following message to General Baron Oku:—

"We learn that the Second Army, at no distant date after the fall of Nanshan,

has now again attacked the enemy in the vicinity of Tehlisze and secured a grand victory after a prolonged fierce engagement, having captured the regimental colours and taken prisoner the Regimental Commander and several hundred others of the enemy.

"We profoundly appreciate the loyalty and courage of all of you, who could thus decisively impair the strength of the enemy."

To the above, the Commander of the Second Army replied as follows:—

"Your Majesty has recently granted a warm message with reference to the capture of Nanshan and graciously dispatched an Imperial Chamberlain, and now again appreciated the fighting at Tehlisze. We are impressed beyond expression, and it shall be our constant endeavour to comply with the Imperial wishes. We beg to present this reply."

The Disasters to the Transports.

Taking advantage of the painful sensation caused by the recent loss of transports, the pro-Russian party are circulating various rumours. The Vladivostok squadron have a taller record than was at first supposed. Altogether the following vessels were damaged directly or indirectly: the Hitachi, Sado, Idzumi, Ugo, Shikoku, Katsuno, Yawata, and Ansei. The unfortunate Hitachi is said to have had on board the following:—

Guards Second Reserve ...	1,095
Mercantile crew	120
Horses	320

The Japanese Press writes in most sympathetic strain of the foreign officers who died honourable deaths with the Japanese troops. Captain John Campbell joined the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in 1891 and was much liked and respected by all who came in contact with him. In consideration of his services in connection with the transports during the Japan-China war, he was invested with the Sixth Order of the Sacred Treasure.

It is difficult clearly to ascertain the facts about the Idzumi Maru. Of the two cutters belonging to the ship one is said to have been found adrift on the 18th inst. off the coast of Fukuoka, with dead bodies on board. On the other hand, twenty-two survivors arrived at Maizuru on the 18th inst.

The Seiyukai Regrets.

With regard to these disasters the General Committee of the Seiyukai party held a conference yesterday and passed the following resolution, which was sent to the Premier (Count Katsura):—

"While the Kinshu Maru disaster is still in the minds of the people, the Okinoshima disaster now befalls us. Nothing can be more regrettable. We are convinced that it will ultimately become known on whom the responsibility for the Okinoshima disaster lies, yet we sincerely hope that the Government will adopt strict measures at this juncture in order to prevent a further repetition of such deplorable incidents."

Misfortunes Never Come Singly.

There is talk of a further serious accident to some transports which recently left Nagasaki. On the 15th inst. they encountered a heavy gale, and several of them were driven towards the Korean coast, where they grounded. One is said to have been in imminent peril of losing all on board, but a sailor managed to carry a rope ashore, and this saved everyone. The whole story is vague, but a later telegram from Saseho states that one of the transports will be of no further

service, while two have sustained no serious damages. The troops on board were all saved.

A Report to the Throne.

Major Hoshino, who survived the attack on the Sado Maru, came up to Tokio yesterday to make a report to the Imperial Headquarters, and he was received in audience by the Emperor this forenoon. His Majesty put many questions to the gallant officer, and when reference was made to the cheers for the Emperor by the officers, just as they expected to go down, the Emperor, his chief A. D. C. in attendance, and Major Hoshino were alike moved to tears. Subsequently their Majesties gave to the Major some dishes from the Imperial table, together with cases of cake and wine, which Major Hoshino said he would distribute among his comrades still staying in Moji.

Popular Feeling.

Some of the Japanese and foreign journals, including the "Nichi Nichi," seem inclined to suspect carelessness on the part of the authorities in connection with the loss of the transports. But the "Kokumin," the "Asahi" and other leading journals refrain from serious criticism at this delicate juncture, and express sympathy with the steps taken by Admiral Kamimura.

Food for the Russians.

A Yokohama English paper publishes a rumour that the steamers Victoria and Tacoma, recently purchased by Russia, have successfully landed cargoes of war-provisions at the mouth of the Amur, or at least somewhere in the Gulf of Tartary. They were last in Yokohama on the 9th of March and the 28th of March respectively and then presumably sailed for their American ports. It is said that after discharging their cargo, which may have amounted to 5,000 tons, they were blown up to protect the entrance of the channel from the Japanese.

Treachery.

An attempt was recently made by a few bad characters to imperil an important service train on the Kiushu railway, by putting logs of wood and stones across the metals in a tunnel. A railway officer sent to the scene of the outrage, is now reported to have been severely wounded by a stone falling from the top of the tunnel.

Miscellaneous.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Bank, Osaka, suspended payment on the 17th inst. It is one of the largest banks in Osaka, but so far the financial situation there has not been much affected. The bank gained some notoriety some two or three years ago, through a lawsuit with the Russo-Chinese Bank.

Baron Kiyoura, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, is to give a political dinner at his official residence to-morrow, when Count Katsura and other Ministers are expected to be present.

Tokio, 29th June.

The Military Situation.

The fighting lines of the First and Second Armies now extend over 120 miles, from Saimachi to Kaping. General Baron Kuroki's right wing now rests on Saimachi, while his centre presses on the front of Lienshankuan. A detachment of the First Army has also occupied Huaijen apparently with the purpose of preventing any Russian raid on the rear from the Tumen direction. The Takushan landing force recently occupied Hsuiyen and has now taken possession of Fensuling (not to be confounded

with the place similarly named north-west of Saimachi). A portion of this army surprised and routed the enemy at Santaocho on the Tashihchiao road on the 23rd June and this movement was probably sufficient to protect the flank of the Second Army, which has lately been marching northward along the railway and now threatens the enemy at Tashihchiao. Five battalions of infantry and two batteries of artillery, comprising sixteen guns, formed the mixed brigade repulsed by the Takushan force on the 27th June. This defeat cannot but materially affect the flank defence of Liaoyang and Haicheng.

Sending off the Commander-in-Chief.

To-day there was an Imperial tiffin at the Palace in honour of T.I.H. Major-General Prince Kanin and Commander Prince Tamashima. Marquis Oyama, the new Commander-in-Chief, Baron Kodama, his chief-of-staff, who leave Tokio on the 6th July, were among the guests. The Elder Statesmen, the principal Cabinet Ministers, and the members of the naval and military staffs were also present. The Premier (Count Katsura) gives a dinner in honour of Marquis Oyama and Baron Kodama on the 2nd July.

The Port Arthur Sortie.

After the gloom caused by the losses at Okinoshima, Admiral Togo's report on the attempted sortie by the Russian squadron from Port Arthur on the 23rd June is widely welcomed. The Tokio newspapers unanimously eulogise the promptness of the expeditionary fleet in checking the enemy. This venture by the patched-up vessels confirms the recent rumours that the Port Arthur authorities have been blasting away the obstructions at the harbour mouth, but it is noticeable that the Russian vessels which emerged on the 23rd availed themselves of the full tide and were obliged to anchor outside in face of their enemy. This shows that the blocking has been far from a failure. The Russian squadron was corked up for over fifty days, during which time the Japanese were able to effect in security all their most important operations in transporting and landing troops. What did the Russians intend by their sortie? Admiral Togo seems to think they contemplated a dash for liberty in a southern direction.

Imperial Appreciation.

In connection with this attempted sortie the Emperor has addressed the following message to Admiral Togo:—

"The Combined Fleet, through continual hardships, has already pressed the enemy's squadron, covered the landing of our troops on the enemy's land and established a strong base. It has now attacked the enemy's squadron outside Port Arthur and disabled several vessels, thus further proving its merit. We profoundly applaud the energy and bravery of Our officers and men. May you all prove more and more diligent and be successful to the last."

Admiral Kamimura.

Some Tokio roughs are said to be threatening the house of Admiral Kamimura and some secondary papers are lending their columns to foment the feeling against the Admiral. On the other hand, a Saseho telegram relates the diligence of Admiral Kamimura during his search for the Vladivostok squadron. On the 15th of June he was standing on the bridge of his flagship all day, through the heavy storm. He was so excited that he commanded his men to destroy the Russian cruisers with all the shells in stock if they found them within range, and declared he would not hesitate to act as a gunner himself in that event. As he returned to his base, after his fruitless search, he kept repeating "Zannen, Zannen." (Regrets.)

Precautions.

Telegrams from Hokkaido stated that on the 27th of June three warships of unknown nationality appeared to the north-east of the island. Another message reported that some vessels passed La Perouse Strait on the forenoon of the 27th. It is certain that about the same time one Japanese and one British steamer passed through the strait, but nothing could be definitely ascertained owing to the dense fog. Nevertheless as a matter of precaution shippers were officially warned against navigation in these and adjacent waters. The reports were all contradicted to-day from reliable sources.

Tehlisze.

The Japanese casualties at Tehlisze are now returned as follows:—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Officers	7	43	50
Men	210	903	1,113
Total ...	217	946	1,163

There were 26 horses killed and 67 injured.

The Russian prisoners taken in the engagement, and whose names are known, include Colonel Mertchansky, Commander of the 4th East Siberia Rifle Regiment, two captains, and two lieutenants, uninjured, and Captain Oucharkoff of infantry and two other officers, wounded.

It may be remembered that at close quarters at Port Arthur on the 10th March the men of the Russian and Japanese destroyers fought each others with lumps of coal. On land, a similar incident is now reported to have taken place during the battle of Tehlisze. When the battle was fought, it was so foggy that the belligerent forces could hardly see each other. A certain company of the Japanese right wing occupied a position during the fog, and when the fog cleared up they found about 300 of the enemy almost face to face with them. Both parties were naturally surprised and when the rides were emptied a stoning duel ensued. The Japanese company finally drove away the Russians, killing many, at the cost only of a corporal.

Prisoners at Vladivostock.

The survivors taken from the unfortunate Sado Maru and other transports, sunk by the Russians, are said to have arrived at Vladivostock on the 20th June. They included 103 Japanese and four English, besides one Japanese passenger and eleven wounded. The U. S. Commercial Commissioner at Vladivostock paid a visit to the Japanese quarters on the 22nd June, and the prisoners were subsequently to be transferred to another place.

Japan in Corea.

The "Official Gazette" of the 27th June announced that in accordance with the Japanese-Corean fishing regulations the Japanese may engage in fishing during twenty years from 4th June, 1904, along the coasts of Chyung-chyong, Hang-hai and Phyang-an Provinces, while the Koreans can practise the same operation during the same period in Japanese water along Hoki, Inaba, Tajima and Tango Provinces, as well as the coast of Kiushu.

Mr. G. Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to Seoul, is expected to return to his post from Tokio early in July. The idea of recommending to the Korean Court a general Japanese Adviser, following the Japanese-Corean protocol, appears to have been abandoned.

Disappointed Correspondents.

Although eighty-six foreign war correspondents have been given permission to proceed to the front, only sixteen so far have been actually allowed to leave; of the rest seven have returned home.

The Effect on the Mercantile Marine.

From the outbreak of hostilities up to the 31st May, the steamship companies of Japan have altogether chartered twenty-seven foreign steamers, representing 166,000 tons, besides the vessels purchased outright. The former have been classified thus:—

Nippon Yusen	21	60,000
Osaka Shosen	19	34,000
Mitsui Bussan	9	16,000
Hokkaido Tanko	4	13,000
Other Companies	24	43,000
Total	77	166,000

It is reported that the charterers as a whole are finding their business unremunerative, as, while the charters are high, the prospects of a favourable traffic are slight at the present moment.

Apropos, it may be added that the Norwegian steamer Taurus of 1,367 tons has been sold to a Japanese concern through Messrs. Becker and Co. of Yokohama.

LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

27th May.

Empire Day.

Queen Victoria's birthday has been kept as a public holiday in glorification of the Empire for some few years now in certain of our colonies; but this year for the first time the celebration of "Empire Day" has been carried out at home. The Earl of Meath, to whom we owe the whole movement, was able to announce to a meeting of the Children's Aid Society in St. James's Hall on Tuesday that in addition to all the separate governments of Canada and twenty-two other colonies and dependencies, including five or six self-governing colonies, the idea of "Empire Day" had been adopted at home by the educational authorities of nine counties, twenty-two boroughs, and four Urban District Councils, as well as by the authorities of about 180 schools and colleges. That is but a small proportion of the institutions of the country; but it is not a bad beginning. Unfortunately the 24th of May fell this year, as it will often fall, in the midst of the Whitsuntide holidays; and as the main idea is to inspire the rising generation with proper pride in our Empire and to instil into them the requisite knowledge of its greatness, the celebration has, in most cases, to be deferred until the schools reopen. Almost the only school in London which was able and willing to carry out the celebration nearly on the proper day was, singularly enough, the Jewish Free School, where the majority of the scholars are children of alien parents. In a sense, however, this was not inappropriate, for few of the children have greater reason to be grateful to the British Empire than these little sons and daughters of aliens.

The Bank Holiday.

Whit Monday this year, though fine itself in London and in that greater London which takes in the south-eastern coast line, was sandwiched in between rainy and gloomy days and consequently there was a falling-off in the holiday exodus; but it was very slight. One interesting feature was that the railways carried more bicycles than ever. Cycling is evidently not a "craze" that is dying out, nor has the motor car even begun to kill it. Perhaps, too, Londoners have realised

in greater numbers that they can best enjoy the sport by getting as rapidly as possible away from the bricks and mortar, and starting their machines where they can get fresh air as well as exercise. In London itself of course all the open-air resorts were crowded. The Earl's Court Exhibition, where Mr. Imre Kiralfy has given us a wonderful "Italy in London," with nearly a mile of canals in its Venice, had, I believe, the largest attendance on record there.

The Alake of Abeokuta.

An interesting visitor reached London on Monday in the person of the Alake of Abeokuta. Ninety-nine Londoners out of a hundred, at a low estimate, were doubtless ignorant of his very existence until Reuter supplied the newspapers with an account of him on the eve of his arrival; and it may safely be asserted that there are a good many members of the Royal Geographical Society who could not have readily put a finger on Abeokuta on a map of the world. He is, however, introduced to us by Sir William Macgregor, the Governor of Lagos, as "the most powerful and intelligent chief of West Africa," and one of our most valuable allies in the civilisation of the region of our West African possessions. Though he is a convert to Christianity and has established a system of technical education in the Abeokutan capital he has fortunately not attempted to adopt Western attire. In place of the ill-fitting slop-suit of English clothing which might have been expected, he wears gorgeously embroidered silken robes and a cap of gold lace surmounted by golden lizards. With his train he is therefore a picturesque object for Londoners to gaze upon. His tastes are delightfully unsophisticated; and so far his greatest pleasure seems to have been derived from Madame Tussaud's. The prime object of his visit is the promotion of cotton-growing for the English market within his dominions; and in this regard he has already received encouraging assurances from the Colonial Office. He is also to be received in audience by the King.

Conscription.

The Royal Commission on the Militia and Volunteer Forces was published to-day; and as their recommendations amount in effect to a proposal for the adoption of conscription, the report has already excited extraordinary interest. The Commissioners state that in view of the facts and figures which they have gleaned in their inquiry, "it seems evident that the standard which was deemed sufficient for the efficiency and strength of the Militia and Volunteers before the reconstruction of the military systems of Europe, and before the development of modern navies, can no longer be regarded as applicable to the present time." They therefore propose "first that as far as possible the whole able-bodied male population shall be trained to arms; secondly, that the training shall be given in a period of continuous service with the colours not necessarily in barracks; and, thirdly, that the instruction shall be given by a body of specially educated and highly trained officers." There has been no time yet for any detailed study of the report, and no expert critical opinions have yet been pronounced upon it, nor would it be safe to hazard any conjecture as what will be the fate of this report; but it has been clear for a long time past that military opinion, and not purely military opinion alone, has been driving irresistibly towards the conclusion that conscription

is the only solution of our military problem.

"Simpson's."

To many Londoners one of the most interesting events of the past week has been the resuscitation of "Simpson's," the famous eating-house in the Strand. The old building was pulled down some months ago to make room for the erection of the palatial addition to the Savoy Hotel which has just been completed. The new Simpson's bears to it externally no resemblance whatever, and internally its rooms are much grander and bigger, but in the main dining-room the great old mahogany board and other familiar objects are to be seen, while all around are modifications of the "horse-boxes" in which our fathers were wont to dine. "Simpson's" was the house where, up to the time of its demolition, the good, old, stodgy, English dinner could be had at its very best. There were no French "kickshaws" to be had; the joint was wheeled round to the corner of your table, and it was your privilege to "tip" the carver to nick you off the tit-bits; the salmon was plain-boiled, but the lobster-sauce had no suspicion of the canning industry about it. It contained great chunks of fresh lobster—more lobster, indeed, than sauce. Everything was done in this substantial, old English style; and there were many old fogeys who lunched or dined there every day of their lives, and to whom its temporary disappearance was a calamity. Whether they will take to the new building I do not know, but all the traditions of the old Simpson's are to be preserved; many even of the old waiters are there. In the chess-room, too, there are the old chessmen with which the greatest chess-players of the world have played. Whether they will come back or whether the clubs have ousted Simpson's as the headquarters of chess has yet to be seen.

The City Pigeons.

Another famous feature of London is threatened in the city pigeons. No less a person than Dr. Collingridge, the city medical officer of health, has pronounced a condemnation upon them. He has gone so far as to suggest, as the birds are ownerless, it is open to anyone fond of pigeon-pie to seize a few of them and carry them off without fear of prosecution, and it is intimated that this idea has already been acted upon to an extent which has appreciably thinned the numbers of the birds. Dr. Collingridge's advice cannot, however, be carried out without some danger, for there is an Act of Parliament which makes it a punishable offence to carry off pigeons even under circumstances which do not amount to larceny. There is no doubt that the birds make a good deal of dirt; and some famous buildings to the eaves and niches of which they resort are rendered very unsightly. No doubt, too, the accumulations of dirt do not create a condition beneficial to health; but although the birds might well be thinned most of us would regret to see them cleared away altogether. After all, even at the Guildhall they are nothing like as numerous as in St. Mark's Square at Venice; and he would be a vandal indeed who would propose the destruction of that world-famous flock.

"Bob" Stievler.

Mr. Stievler has to-day instructed his solicitors to apply for a new trial of his action for slander against Sir John Duke, the grounds selected being misdirection of the jury and fresh evidence. Of course we do not at present know what the

fresh evidence will be; but it is difficult to believe that Mr. Sievier seriously hopes to rehabilitate his character. After the action the members of the Raleigh Club started a fund to reimburse Sir John the expenses to which he had been put in defending the action, and which are said to amount to something like £3,000. No figures of the fund have been published; but it is understood that the members have responded gallantly to the appeal, while a good many non-members have asked permission to subscribe in order to show their gratitude for what Sir John Duke has done towards cleansing the turf.

3rd June.

The War and the "Yellow Peril."

When I wrote a week ago, the news of the great Japanese victory at Kinchou had only just arrived, and had not been officially confirmed. Indeed the "Times" of the 27th May was without an account of the great engagement. The "Central News" correspondent had somehow managed to steal a march on all his rivals and get the news home a day ahead; and as the "Times" is not supplied with telegrams by the "Central News," the leading journal was behind all the other papers. It is a decided score for the agency. A day later came the Japanese official accounts and detailed descriptions from Reuters. We had already almost ceased to be surprised at Japanese victories, but as your readers may imagine, this great triumph, characterised by the most brilliant strategy and a consummate grasp of the conditions of modern scientific warfare has startled even the most optimistic among us. It has led once more to a discussion of the question as to what would be the effect on history if the nations of the Far East—China as well as Japan—should establish their position among the great military Powers of the world. I observe, however, that more than one journal, in discussing the "Yellow Peril," has adopted the view, first put forward I believe in the "North-China Daily News," that the peril which would result from a Russian victory which would make the Muscovite the greatest Power in Asia and Europe alike would be far greater than any danger to be apprehended from Japan.

Conscription.

The report of the Duke of Norfolk's Militia and Volunteer Commission in favour of conscription has been received generally with marked disfavour. Of course the "Jingo" organs hail it with delight and urge its adoption; but the majority of the newspapers, Unionist as well as Liberal, condemn the Royal Commission for having exceeded their instructions. Their duty was to inquire into the means by which the auxiliary forces could be rendered more efficient; and the recommendation of compulsory service goes a good deal beyond this. It is pointed out, too, that the Admiralty expressly placed before the Commission the assurance that "the Navy can guarantee the complete protection of the United Kingdom against the danger of invasion by any larger force than from 5,000 to 10,000 men," and that this being so there is no need for a home defence army of 350,000 men to be raised by conscription. On the other hand, the War Office declares that it requires a force of militia and volunteers numbering from 100,000 to 200,000 men, so that their view is almost as irreconcilable with that of the Admiralty as is the recommendation of the Royal Commission. The Liberals of course denounce the idea of conscription in unmeasured terms; the Unionists, on the other hand, adopt in the main the view that the necessity for conscription has not been proved, but that conscription may become necessary

if we do not soon find means to render our auxiliary forces far more efficient than they are. This would appear to be the view of the Government, for Mr. Arnold-Forster, the Secretary for War, has officially declared that the Government has no intention of introducing compulsory service, while at the same time he expressed the opinion that the report of the Royal Commission would have far-reaching results. This is vague, but it ought to mean that the Government intend to take immediate action to carry into effect those recommendations of the Royal Commission which are directed to improving the condition of the militia and volunteers.

The Derby.

We have had a sensational Derby. Hundreds of Frenchmen came over to witness the victory of the favourite Gouvernant; and the disappointment at his failure has been keen all over France. Even, however, when the French horse had become a warm favourite and was steadily shortening in price the experts were warning us that all this horse's successes in his native land were nearly valueless as a test of his abilities against the best English horse-flesh. St. Amant, which had been the favourite after the Two Thousand, as the winner of the Two Thousand pretty nearly always is, had proved a "rogue" and had been badly beaten in the Newmarket Stakes, and had consequently declined to fourth place in the betting, but apart from the favourite who was naturally a "dark horse," it was regarded as a very open race. The crowds on the course fell considerably short of the average, for the weather was bad from the dawn, and those who kept away had reason to congratulate themselves, for just before the great race a violent thunderstorm broke, and it was still raining heavily when the race was won. The Queen did not attend, probably owing to the death of the blind old Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, whose widow is a sister of the late Duke of Cambridge and therefore aunt of the Princess of Wales; but the King was at Epsom every day of the meeting.

Parliament

has recommenced its sittings after the Whitsuntide recess, but so far the proceedings have been anything but lively. Perhaps the most notable event of the week has been Mr. Winston Churchill's crossing the floor of the House. He has formally taken his seat in the ranks of the Opposition, though it is significant that in one of the very first divisions after he had taken this step he went into the lobby with his old party and voted against his new colleagues. The most important debate has been on the second reading of the Bill which is to give effect to the Anglo-French Convention. It was, however, in no sense a fight. Mr. Gibson Bowles from the Unionist benches and Sir Charles Dilke and others on the Opposition side had some criticisms to make with regard to the details of the arrangements with France, especially as affecting Morocco; but as a whole the Convention is as warmly welcomed by Liberals as by supporters of the Government.

Thames Steamers.

Another measure which is of great interest to us in London has also made such progress this week that there can no longer be any doubt that it will pass into law this session, and that is the Bill of the London County Council empowering them to establish a service of steamers on the Thames. It was successfully opposed last year and has been strongly opposed this year by those owning the old fleet of steamers which used to run on the Thames and which were taken off a few years ago, partly or wholly in consequence of a dispute about pier dues. This

company too has been trying to re-establish itself, though it would have liked better to compel the County Council to buy up its fleet. Mr. Burns, however, cruelly remarked in the course of the debate last night that the Council had no use for old scrap iron. Whether the new service will prove remunerative to the ratepayers of London may be questioned; but there can be no doubt that under the management of the County Council we shall have a service of which London will have no need to be ashamed. It really has seemed lamentable during the past few years that our most magnificent river should have entirely ceased to be a highway for passengers. Even in the wretched old "penny boats" a trip between London Bridge and Chelsea was a pleasant experience giving one a series of delightful views of London which could be seen in no other way; and for my part I believe that a really efficient service would, at least during the summer months, far more than pay expenses.

Meetings.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room on Wednesday, the 29th of June, 1904, there are present: Messrs. F. Anderson (Chairman), A. W. Burkill, H. De Gray, D. Landale, A. M. Marshall, O. Meuser, J. Prentice, C. W. Wrightson, the Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary.

The usual formal business is transacted.

Restaurant Licensing.—A communication by forty-six Ratepayers resident in Hongkew is submitted, requesting the Council to suspend the issue of new licenses for restaurants in the Broadway and its vicinity on the ground that the number of these establishments is already sufficient. The Council, concurring in this view, decides that for the present and until the end of the current year no more licenses will be granted for premises in the locality in question. The correspondence is ordered for publication.

We, the undersigned Ratepayers of Hongkew, Shanghai, hereby pray that the Shanghai Municipal Council do not issue any more Licenses for the purpose of opening restaurants in the Broadway, as we are informed that an application has recently been sent to them to open another drinking saloon in the above-mentioned street.

Our reasons for this position are as follows:—

1.—We consider that there are too many places of the sort in the Broadway already.

2.—Owing to the disgraceful disclosures that were recently made in the British Court, we are of opinion that something should be done to lessen the number of such houses rather than increase them.

3.—The Broadway being the main thoroughfare leading to the English Settlement through which our wives and children have to pass daily, it is highly desirable that it be kept as free as possible from scenes that are objectionable such as drunken brawls, etc.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 30th June, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the communication which you have addressed to the Council, received on the 23rd instant, having reference to the issue of restaurant license

for premises in the Broadway. The Council, after careful examination of existing conditions, concurs in the view that the number of restaurants at present licensed in this locality is sufficient to meet the reasonable requirements of the public and has therefore decided that for the present and until further notice no further licenses for restaurants will be issued for any premises situated in the Broadway or its immediate vicinity. A notification embodying this decision will be published in due course.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

THOS. WEIR, Esq.,
and other residents.

Chinese Chamber of Commerce.—A letter from the Chairman of this recently established body is submitted, detailing its objects and expressing a desire for co-operation with the Council for the general benefit of native residents in the Settlement. The Secretary is directed to express the Council's readiness to meet the views of the Chamber, wherever possible in the public interest.

Native Taxation in the Settlement.—The following letter is ordered for inclusion in the minutes:—

Council Room,
Shanghai, 30th June, 1904.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that acting upon information received and verified, the Council recently directed the Municipal Police to seize the books, seals and records of a certain native tax office, known as the Ch'ou Fang Chu, which was reported to be functioning at No. 70, Tientsin Road within the limits of the Settlement. The seizure was duly effected and the documents impounded are now being carefully examined with a view to the compilation of a full report of the case for the information of the Consular Body. The facts as at present elucidated point to persistent and deliberate violation of the agreements frequently recorded and enforced for exemption of the area of the Settlement from likin and similar forms of native taxation on trade and the Council trusts that the Consular Body will in due course avail itself of the present opportunity to obtain an effective and final settlement of this important question.

The present is merely a preliminary communication intended to inform you of the main fact; the full report above referred to will be forwarded with the least possible delay.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

J. GOODNOW, Esq.,
Consul-General for the United States
and Senior Consul.

Road Extensions and Widening. No. 42, E.—For the small lot of unregistered land at the opening of this extension on the Yangtszepoo Road a claim of more than Tls. 11,000 per mow is submitted, as a result of which the construction of the extension is deferred.

Do., Fokien Road.—Payment is authorised of a claim of Tls. 620 for a strip of Cadastral Lot 566 measuring Mow 0.031; registered owner F. D. Sassoon.

Do., Dixwell Road and No. 29A, E.—The following correspondence embodies certain arrangements to be carried out on the eastern side of the Hongkew Creek:—

Shanghai, 24th June, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the several conversations between Mr. Char-

les Mayne and our Mr. Snethlage in regard to the diversion of a new road through our Hongkew Creek Estate, styled in your plan 29A, Eastern, we propose to surrender the land for a Road, forty feet in width free of cost under the following conditions:—

1.—The road to be diverted as shown on the accompanying plan and as marked out on the ground by Mr. Mayne.

2.—The cost of the new road for concrete pavement, kerb and channels, chip paving and drainage, of about Tls. 14,500 to be borne one-third by the Council and two-thirds by ourselves.

3.—That two bridges over the Hongkew Creek and the Saw Gin Kiang, forty feet in width, as per plans rendered, shall be constructed through us in Manila Hardwood with Billian wood planking at a cost of Tls. 19,000 one-thirds of which to be borne by the Council and two-thirds by us.

It is understood, that the bridges upon completion shall be handed over to the Council.

We are, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,

Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.
The SECRETARY,
Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 25th June, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date on the subject of Road Development adjoining the Hongkew Creek in the Eastern District. In reply thereto, I am directed to say that your proposals meet with the approval of the Council subject only to the following further condition, that the road parallel and adjacent to the Hongkew Creek, so far as it lies within your estate, shall be treated similarly to those shown in yellow on the plan enclosed in your letter, that is to say, that the land will be surrendered free to the public and that your Company will pay two-thirds of the cost of making up and bunding.

The Engineer desires that the following notes in regard to these proposals be recorded:—

1.—That the size of the sewer in the section A B be 2'3" X 1'6" and in the section B C 1'6" X 1'0".

2.—That in the event of additional expenditure having to be incurred owing to bad foundations in the construction of the sewers a proportionate cost be borne by the Company.

3.—That the material and workmanship, length of piles, return bundings, etc., of the bridges be to his satisfaction and carried out in accordance with standard Municipal practice. Detail drawings to be furnished before the work is commenced.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, 27th June, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 25th inst. we are pleased to agree to your extra condition namely:—

That the road parallel and adjacent to the Hongkew Creek, so far as it lies within our estate, shall be treated similarly to those shown in yellow on the plan rendered by us, that is to say, that

the land will be surrendered free to the public and that the Council will refund one-third of the cost of the new bunding just now being put up by us.

A contract has been made to have the bunding done at Tls. 160 per chang.

The notes of the Municipal Engineer in regard to the size of the sewers, etc., have been duly recorded.

We are, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,

Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.
J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

The meeting then adjourns.

The following is forwarded for publication with the foregoing minutes:—

POLICE WEEKLY REPORT.

Return of apprehensions, etc., made during the week ending 24th June, 1904.

Offences.	No. of apprehensions.
Assault	13
Breach of Garbage Regulations	42
Breach of Municipal Regulations	188
Burglary	4
Committing nuisance	246
Cruelty to animals	1
Cutting and wounding	2
Fighting and creating disturbance	6
Firing crackers and burning joss-paper	10
Furious driving	7
Larceny	46
Loitering or suspicion of larceny	4
Murder	3
Obstruction	40
Receiving stolen property	2
Soliciting prostitution	37
Unlawful possession	7
Miscellaneous cases	2
Ricshaws licenses suspended	332
" " confiscated	44
Wheelbarrow licenses suspended	38
Beggars, hawkers and ragpickers	612
Chinese dead bodies found in streets	5
Unmuzzled dogs captured	23
" " shot	8

Total number of cases coming under the notice of the Police .. 1,722

A. M. BOISKAGON, CAPT.,
Captain-Superintendent of Police.

THE SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Extract from Minutes of Committee held within the Rooms of the Chamber, No. 1, Yuenmingyuen Road, on Thursday, 30th June 1904, at 4.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. W. D. Little (Chairman), C. Brodersen, Jas. W. Jameson, H. R. Kinnear, A. M. Marshall, C. Michelan, and the Secretary.

Minutes of the two previous meetings are read and confirmed.

NATIVE BANK ORDERS.

The Secretary is instructed to ask the Native Bankers Guild for a reply to the Chamber's letter of 14th March, in which a meeting of representatives of the two bodies was suggested,

THE TAKU BAR.

Letter from the Tientsin Chamber, dated 5th May, together with reply thereto is laid on the table. The object of the correspondence is the collection of trade particulars for statistical purposes.

RETURNS OF STOCKS.

In response to an application from the principal importers of turkey reds, it is

decided to record these goods in the half-yearly returns in single pieces of 25 yards each.

The following letters are ordered for publication:—

CURRENCY OF CHINA.

(Copy).

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,

Hongkong, 28th May, 1904.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer you to the correspondence which passed last year between your Chamber and the Hongkong Chamber in relation to the presentation of a petition to the Diplomatic Corps at Peking requesting that Body to urge on the Chinese Government the imperative necessity of taking steps to establish a uniform National Coinage throughout China as a first step towards the institution of currency arrangements of a less fluctuating character than those at present in use.

The importance of not allowing this matter to pass into oblivion was referred to by the members of this Chamber at their recent Annual Meeting and my Committee are anxious to know whether your Chamber is willing to make further joint representations to the Diplomatic Body at Peking with the object of urging it to a course of action of a more determined nature than a mere expression of sympathy as was the case last year.

Awaiting the favour of an early reply,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

LESLIE J. CUBITT, Esq.,
Secretary,

General Chamber of Commerce,
Shanghai.

(Copy).

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

Shanghai, 23rd June, 1904.

No. 1298.

CURRENCY REFORM.

DEAR SIR,—I regret that owing to my absence from Shanghai, your letter of 28th May has remained so long unanswered.

My Committee are fully in accord with yours in thinking that it is desirable to keep the question of currency reform constantly before the Diplomatic Body at Peking, and I am to say that in a course of a few days they hope to send for your consideration a draft of letter, having for its object the awakening of the Diplomatic Body to the necessity for definite action.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) LESLIE J. CUBITT,
Secretary.

The Secretary,

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong.

LIKIN ON DRY COCOONS.

(Copy).

Shanghai, 26th May, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—I have been requested by the signatories to the enclosed letter to forward the same to you, and to ask that you take such immediate action as you deem necessary in the premises.

As you are aware, cocoon purchases are now in full swing, and goods will be shipped to Shanghai within the next month. Unless prompt action is taken,

the Chinese authorities in the districts alluded to will impose the extra duty on cocoons of the new season.

The tax already represents about 8 per cent, whereas, according to the Treaties, the likin paid at the point of embarkation in the interior ought not to be more than 2½ per cent.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) E. DE BAVIER.

W. D. LITTLE, Esq.,

President, Shanghai Chamber of Commerce.

(Copy).

May 23rd 1904.

SIR,—The undersigned beg to draw your attention to an edict which has been promulgated by the authorities of Chekiang province (Showshing district), by which they increase the likin on dry cocoons from \$12 per picul dry to \$14, with the mention that as there is a great profit for the merchant in this commodity, this increase of likin can well be supported.

Considering that the cost of a picul dry is about \$150, and that this increase in likin would amount to very nearly 10 per cent, and that it is quite arbitrary, the more so as most of the contracts for cocoons for the new season have already been made, and we have based our calculation on the old tax, we herewith beg to protest against this arbitrary tax.

In the province of Kiangsu (Woosie district), the likin is Tls. 9 per picul dry for cocoons, which are worth from \$100/120 per picul dry. If the above increase in Showshing should be allowed to pass, there is no doubt that the authorities in Kiangsu province will adopt similar tactics.

We recommend this matter to your immediate attention, as the cocoons will soon be shipped.

Yours faithfully,

A. R. BURKILL AND SONS,
and eighteen others.

The Committee has since been informed that the proposed extra taxation has been abandoned for the current season.

(Copy).

Shanghai, 26th May, 1904.

SIR,—I enclose copy of letter addressed to this Chamber drawing attention to an edict which has been promulgated by the authorities of Chekiang province by which they increase the Likin on dry cocoons, coming to the Shanghai market from \$12 per picul dry to \$14.

I am informed that the tax already represents about 8 per cent, whereas according to the Treaties the Likin paid at the point of embarkation in the interior ought not to be more than 2½ per cent on produce brought down under transit pass.

I ask your assistance to endeavour to get this edict, imposing extra taxation, cancelled. The high costs of China filatures as compared with the rates at which the productions of Japan can be sold, is already seriously handicapping the silk industries of North China. The Consulates of Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy are specially interested in the question now brought to your notice.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM D. LITTLE,

Chairman,

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

JOHN GOODNOW, Esq.,

Consul-General for United States,
and Senior Consul.

(Copy.)

No. 6,908.

CONSULAR SERVICE, U. S. A.

Shanghai, May 28th, 1904.

SIR,—I have received your letter of 26th May calling the attention of the Consular Body to the increase in likin on dry cocoons in Chekiang province. I will bring the matter to the attention of the Consular Body at once.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN GOODNOW,
Consul-General, U. S. A.
and Senior Consul.

WM. D. LITTLE Esq.,

Chairman, Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce,
Shanghai.

CHINESE TELEGRAPH RATES.

(Copy.)

Imperial Chinese Telegraphs.

Shanghai, 30th April, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of 26th instant I beg to inform you that my Administration has for some time had the reduction of the inland telegraph rates under consideration. As this, however, involves many collateral questions, the Administration regret their inability to give any definite answer at present.

In explanation of the "apparent anomaly" of foreign telegrams being charged double the rate of Chinese telegrams over the Chinese lines, it should be understood that while foreign telegrams are charged *per word*, Chinese telegrams are charged *per Chinese character* (transmitted over the lines by 4 figures). Seeing that often several characters are required to make up what would be one word in a foreign language, the charge of half rates for Chinese messages in plain language (Chinese messages in code are charged the same rate as foreign messages) has been considered proper and just.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) CHU PAU-FAY.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE, Esq.,

Chairman,

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

(Copy.)

No. 1308.

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to thank you for your letter of 30th April in reply to mine of 26th idem.

The Chamber notes with satisfaction that your Administration is in agreement with it so far as the desirability of reducing the cost of inland telegrams is concerned, and it is hoped that no minor difficulties will be allowed to stand in the way of the accomplishment of such an important step in the furtherance of trade facilities.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. D. LITTLE,
Chairman.

The IMPERIAL CHINESE TELEGRAPHS,
Present.

CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Copy.

P526, Elgin Road,

Shanghai, 27th June, 1904.

SIR,—During many years past the Chinese merchants and the heads of the merchant guilds at Shanghai have felt

the necessity for some representative of Chinese Commerce at this port having objects and regulations similar to those of your Chamber and we understand that the lack of such an institution among the Chinese merchants has also from time been keenly felt by your Chamber.

The matter was vigorously taken up in 1902 by Viceroy Chang Chih-tung and Shen Hsuen-hua—the Superintendent of Trade—who jointly memorialised the Throne for and obtained its approval to the establishment at Shanghai of such a representative body as that required. Since that date the details of the scheme have been under consideration with the result that a Chinese Chamber of Commerce has now been established and a set of rules drawn up for the regulation of the business of the Chamber and the guidance of its members and others, a copy of the English version of which rules we now have the pleasure to hand you.

We take this early opportunity of informing you of the foundation of the Chamber and forwarding you a Memorandum of its objects and rules, because although the business of the Chamber will relate largely to matters in which the foreign merchants are not interested, yet one of the principal objects of the Chamber is to promote the good of commerce at this port in general, and we are of opinion that that object will be best attained by the Committee of this Chamber co-operating with your Chamber and vice-versa in efforts to establish uniformity of practice in commercial matters, to regulate such matters as trade-marks and copyright, to secure regularity and certainty in the procedure in and the impartial determination of disputes by the Mixed Court, and to provide facilities for the fair discussion of all proposals, from whatever source emanating, calculated to remedy existing evils or to remove the causes of the misunderstandings which have from time to time in the past arisen between your Chamber and those now represented by our Chamber. We wish also to draw your attention to the latter part of article 1 and articles 21 and 22 of the enclosed Rules, the scheme referred to in which we are placing before the Consular body with a view to its establishment as a working rule of practice of the Mixed Court and to receive an expression of your views upon, and we hope of your approval of, the same.

The long list referred to in such paragraphs is now being prepared, great care being exercised in ascertaining the position of all persons whose names are being inserted therein and when completed a copy of it will, if the scheme receives your support, be forwarded to you for reference.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

For the Committee of the

Chinese Chamber of Commerce,

(Signed) NYEN SIAU-FOONG 嚴小舫,
Chairman,

Zi YU-TSE 徐雨之,

TSUR KING-TSUNG 周金箴,
Vice-Chairmen.

The CHAIRMAN,

The Chamber of Commerce,
Shanghai.

(Copy).

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce,
Shanghai, 1st July 1904.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 27th June announcing the formation of your Chamber and setting forth its objects and intentions, and I am

directed to thank you for this courtesy and for the Book of Rules accompanying your letter.

My Committee reciprocates your good wishes that your Chamber may promote the welfare of commerce at this port, and in order to study more closely the Constitution, I am instructed to beg the favour of 12 more copies of your Rules so that each member may possess one.

Thanking you in anticipation,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) LESLIE J. CUBITT,
Secretary.

The Chairman,

Chinese Shanghai General

Chamber of Commerce,

P526 Elgin Road, Shanghai.

Report.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Board of Directors now submit their Report and Statement of Accounts for the year 1903.

The keen competition experienced throughout the year has, as in the preceding year, adversely affected the earnings of the Fleet; and other circumstances, such as the strained condition of political affairs and extreme financial pressure amongst the Chinese commercial community have tended to restrict business and to limit the movement of merchandise. Freights consequently ruled low, resulting in a smaller revenue than for some years.

The Board have satisfaction in reporting that again the Company has been fortunate in escaping any serious casualty and that the Underwriting Account has resulted in a substantial gain. With a view to limiting the risk, chiefly upon the larger steamers, cover has been provided, by which, in the event of a total loss, the claims upon the Account would be materially reduced. The Board have therefore felt justified in transferring £65,291 7s. 2d. to the Revenue of the year, leaving the Underwriting Account with a credit balance of £205,000.

After making due provision for Depreciation on the Fleet (£60,953) and for Interest, General Charges, and Income Tax, the Revenue Account, with the transfer above referred to, shows a balance of £30,647 16s. 8d., from which the Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend of 5 per cent free of Income Tax, which will absorb £24,794 10s., and leave a balance of £5,853 6s. 8d. to be carried forward to 1904.

The hostilities between Japan and Russia, and the general feeling of uncertainty in Northern China have had the effect of restricting trade in the early months of the present year, but the position has subsequently improved.

The steamers Kut Sang and Chelydra have, since the last report, been satisfactorily disposed of, and the Fleet has been strengthened by the following five steamers, which have been built in this country and dispatched, viz.: Tung Shing, Wai Shing, Foo Shing, Yat Shing, and Tuck Wo. These have arrived in China with the exception of the Tuck Wo which is on the voyage out,

The retiring Director, Sir Edward F. Alford, who is eligible, offers himself for re-election.

The Auditors, Messrs. Turquand, Youngs & Co., likewise offer themselves for re-election.

By order of the Board,

A. G. WELLS,
Secretary.

London, 30th May, 1904.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

BALANCE SHEET AT 31st

DECEMBER, 1903.

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.
To Share Capital:—Authorised £1,200,000, First Issue 60,000 Shares each £10, whereof 42,519 subscribed and fully paid up	495,890	0	0
„ Balance of Underwriting Account	205,000	0	0
„ General Reserve Fund	100,000	0	0
„ Sundry Creditors in London and China	93,353	6	6
„ Loans	64,000	0	0
„ Deposits	59,795	0	0
„ Balance from Revenue Account	30,647	16	8
	£1,048,686	3	2

Assets.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Steamships, Hulks, Ferry Boats, &c.,.....	1,018,414	12	0			
Less Depreciation written off for this year	60,953	0	0			
				957,461	12	0
By Coals and Provisions on board Ships and in Godowns	10,395	4	5			
„ Office Furniture	58	1	10			
„ Sundry Debtors in London and China, Agents' Balances, Freights, &c.	78,330	9	4			
„ Cash in London and China	2,440	15	7			
	£1,048,686	3	2			

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To General Charges and Telegrams in London and China, including Directors' and Auditors' fees	5,907	0	0
„ Depreciation Account—On Steamships, etc. £60,953	0	0	0
On Office furniture	10	0	0
	60,963	0	0
„ Income tax account	4,422	9	0
„ Interest account	6,767	9	9
„ Balance transferred to Balance Sheet	30,647	16	8
	£108,707	15	5

	Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Balance brought forward from 1902	...	5,380	5	7
„ Net earnings of steamers for the year	...	38,017	12	8
„ Amount transferred from underwriting account	...	65,291	7	2
„ Transfer fees	...	18	10	0
		£108,797	15	5

W. KESWICK, Chairman.

A. G. WELLS, Secretary.

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1900, we certify that all our requirements as Auditors have been complied with, and report to the Shareholders as follows:—

We have examined and compared the above Balance Sheet and Revenue Account with the Books and Vouchers kept by the Company in London, and with the Statements received from the General Managers in China; and are of opinion that the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up, so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs as shown by the books of the Company.

TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.,

Auditors.

London, 20th May, 1904.

Amusements.

THE ORPHEUM COMEDY COMPANY.

This Company have been very unfortunate in opening their season at the Lyceum Theatre during the hottest week that we have as yet experienced this year and in having to contend against so powerful a counter-attraction as Harmston's Circus. However, although they have been playing to poor houses, all who have seen their performance remark that it is "a good show."

On Saturday night there was a much larger attendance than on previous occasions and, moreover, the audience was most enthusiastic. This fact seemed to put new life into the Company and they gave an excellent performance. Every item on the programme was encored and the honours were fairly evenly shared by the whole of the Company. Miss Violet Chard is billed as the "best lady dancer in the Orient" and undoubtedly her clever step dancing is equal to anything of the kind seen here. Miss Hettie Fuller is an accomplished vocalist; her rendering of an operatic selection and "Annie Laurie" could not fail to obtain encores, and her Contadina dance from "The Gondoliers" was well executed and especially well received. Miss Violet Bishop sang very prettily and was heard at her best in the catchy little refrain song "Skylark," the audience twice demanding a repetition of the concluding verse. Miss Lyla Thompson scored a great success with her songs "My Last Night Out" and "Rosie," but having in mind that enough is as good as a feast, retired, leaving the audience clamouring for more. Of the male members of the Company, Mr. Victor Loydall scored the biggest success and must have carried the thoughts of the audience to the Home halls. His name appeared twice on the programme—once for songs and once for a sketch, in which he was assisted by Miss Collins. Had he appear-

ed twice as often the audience would not have objected. His excellent impersonation of a 42nd Highland and delightful Scotch accent brought down the house. Mr. Leonard Nelson still retains the popularity earned on his visit here with the Arthur Hill Troupe and is undoubtedly a well-established favourite. Tim Howard's name is well known in the Antipodes and he has added Shanghai to the long list of towns in which he has scored successes. Morriss and Rockley, knock-about comedians, have a plentiful store of amusing gags and a capital acrobatic dancers, while in addition, Morriss is a very clever sand-dancer.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

The circus was packed to overflowing on Friday night and the jumping competition proved most popular. The entries numbered sixteen and were as follow:—

1. Mr. Hooper's Delhi.
2. Sampson's Snorum.
3. Reid's Bête Noire.
4. Madier's Glen Rothes.
5. Reid's Prinz.
6. Railton's Satan.
7. Lamquet's Fra Diavolo.
8. Schnorr's Caramba.
9. Vida's Asphodel.
10. Schnorr's Rivadavia.
11. Kaye's Vertumnus.
12. Sanders' Baldie.
13. Hayes' Tatcho.
14. Railton's Snowball.
15. McArthur's Mark Hanna.
16. Marshall's Terr.

Of these Delhi, Bête Noire, and Caramba declined the contest. Competition was very close until at 3ft. 6in. only 4, 7, 10, 11, and 15 were left in. At the next rise all failed except Fra Diavolo and Mark Hanna. Both these ponies failed at 3ft. 9in. and the bar was lowered to 3ft. 8in. which Fra Diavolo cleared at the first attempt, and Mark Hanna failing, the prize fell to Mr. Lemke.

WHAT adds so much to the attractiveness of this Circus, which was well filled again at the matinee on Saturday, and crowded at night, is the personality of the artists. Miss Ginnett, Rhodesia, Kitty, in fact all the ladies charm as much by the grace and good humour with which they do their feats, as by the feats themselves, and they at once establish a feeling of friendliness between themselves and their spectators. As to Mr. Cooke, his abilities shine forth pre-eminently in everything he undertakes; Mr. Ginnett shows a marvellous command over his well-trained horse; and while all the clowns are good, the Bugny brothers are as remarkable as acrobats as they are as mirth-makers. Harmston's Circus is always one of the best, but the present company is quite the best that Mrs. Harmston-Love has ever brought here.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations.

SPORT.

Cricket.

S. M. POLICE v H. M. S. THETIS.

The Police had for opponents on Friday afternoon an eleven from H. M. S. Thetis. Batting first, the Peelers knocked up 88 runs, the chief contributors being Robinson (45), Spottiswoode (17), and Lawrence (10). For the sailors, Lawrence took 4 wickets for 28 runs and Ross 3 for 12. The Thetis made a wretched start and could do nothing against the bowling of Lynch and Chilver. To make a better game, these trundlers soon retired in favour of the change bowlers, with the result that the Thetis tail end livened matters up and the total had reached 77 before the last wicket fell, leaving the Police victors by 11 runs. Lynch took 3 wickets for 2 runs, and Chilver 3 for 6.

Scores and analysis:—

S. M. POLICE.

C. Dewing, b. Lawrence	3
J. Kinnipple b. Lawrence	2
S. Robinson, b. Ross	45
S. Chilver, b. Lawrence	0
S. Hervey, b. Bergin	6
J. Reeves, b. Ross	0
G. Johnston, c. Stokes, b. Ross	2
T. W. Spottiswoode, c. Brunham, b. Smith	17
A. G. Lawrence, c. Dodd, b. Hill	10
E. H. Lynch, not out	0
J. Stewart, c. Smith, b. Lawrence	0
Extras	3
	88

H. M. S. THETIS.

Dodd, b. Lynch	2
Bergin, b. Lynch	0
Smith, b. Lynch	0
Cross, c. Lawrence, b. Chilver	1
Bishop, b. Chilver	0
Chapman, b. Dewing	2
Wright, c. Spottiswoode, b. Johnston	14
Hill, c. Chilver, b. Johnston	12
Brunham, b. Chilver	20
Stokes, b. Spottiswoode	17
Lawrence not out	4
Extras	5
	77

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

S. M. POLICE.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Smith	7	1	23	1
Lawrence	4.4	0	28	4
Bergin	4	0	12	1
Ross	4	0	12	3
Hill	2	0	10	1

H. M. S. THETIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lynch	3	0	2	3
Chilver	4.4	0	6	3
Johnston	10	2	32	2
Dewing	8	1	24	1
Spottiswoode	4	1	8	1

H.M.S. THETIS v. P. & O. BALLAARAT.

A match between teams from these vessels was played on Thursday, when the bluejackets won by 48 runs. Winning the toss they batted first, and thanks to some free hitting by Dodd and Bergin ran up 97 runs. Against this the Ballaarat men could only compile 49 none of them except Capt. Longden doing much with the bowling of Smith, Lawrence, and Cross. Smith's six wickets cost 28 runs but Cross had the better average with two for seven runs. Scores:—

H. M. S. THETIS.

Dodd, b. Bruce.....	25
Cross, b. Bruce.....	8
Smith, b. Bruce.....	11
Bishop, b. Bruce.....	3
Wright, b. Bruce.....	0
Lawrence, b. Unwin.....	1
Chapman, run out.....	4
Stokes, c. and b. Martell.....	15
Brunham, b. Unwin.....	01
Bergin not out.....	19
Extras.....	10
Total.....	97

P. AND O. S. BALLAARAT

Hamlin, b. Smith.....	7
Bowley, b. Smith.....	0
Bruce, b. Smith.....	0
Martell, b. Laurence.....	5
Capt. Longden, b. Cross.....	17
Woods, b. Smith.....	0
Unwin, c. Wright, b. Smith.....	0
Hyde, b. Laurence.....	7
Long, b. Cross.....	6
Reynolds, b. Smith.....	1
Elliot, not out.....	6
Total.....	49

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB c. S. V. C.

In their match on Saturday against the Volunteers the Cricket Club proved far too strong for their opponents; though the latter managed to escape defeat, the match was drawn, greatly in favour of the S. C. C. The Volunteers who played ten men only batted first, and so excellent a stand did O. V. Lanning and Turner make for the first wicket that a double bowling change was found necessary before a separation was effected, the first wicket (Lanning's) falling for 45 runs. Donnelly (13) also assisted Turner to increase the total to 92 before succumbing to a straight one from W. J. Tyack. Then three wickets fell in quick succession, Lynch, Saker, and Rogers only staying in while 8 runs were added. Billings, however, was in fine form, and the total stood at 124 when Turner was out l.b.w. to Walsh. He had made 54 runs in good style. Billings continued to hit out merrily, and when the last wicket fell the score stood at 172, Billings having trounced the bowling to the extent of 50 runs.

Symonds had the best bowling analysis, with 3 wickets for 33 runs, closely followed by Walsh (2 for 30), Tyack (2 for 28) and Maclean (1 for 5).

The Cricket Club made an even better start than the Volunteers. J. B. Walsh and Parkes made a capital stand and no less than seven bowlers had tried their hands before J. B. was caught by Boyers off E. H. Lynch. The retiring batsman played like the veteran he is and proved that "there is life in the old dog yet." Symonds joined Parkes and the two made light of the bowling until drawing time, when the total stood at 116 for 1 wicket. Parkes played splendid cricket for his 50 not out, and is one of the finest batsmen in the Orient.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD

MIXTURE.—"The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

The bowlers had little to be proud of, Lynch obtaining the only wicket at a cost of 36 runs.

The scores and analysis are as follows:—

S. V. C.

O. V. Lanning, l.b.w., b. Parkes.....	17
Turner, l.b.w., b. Walsh.....	54
Donnelly, b. W. J. Tyack.....	13
E. H. Lynch, l.b.w., b. Walsh.....	0
Saker, c. sub., b. Tyack.....	0
G. M. Billings, b. Symonds.....	50
Rogers, c. Maclean, b. Symonds.....	6
Martell, b. Symonds.....	4
Champion, b. Maclean.....	8
G. B. Boyers, not out.....	4
Extras.....	16
Total.....	172

S. C. C.

J. B. Walsh, c. Boyers, b. Lynch.....	42
Parkes, not out.....	10
Symonds, not out.....	17
Extras.....	7
Total.....	116

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

S. V. C.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Symonds.....	11.3	1	33	30
Beswick.....	3	0	9	
Parkes.....	5	0	47	1
Walsh.....	9	1	30	
Tyack.....	7	0	28	2
Maclean.....	1	0	5	1

Walsh bowled 3 wides.

S. C. C.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Billings.....	11	4	27	0
Lynch.....	11	1	36	1
Donnelly.....	3	0	8	0
Saker.....	3	0	17	0
Champion.....	2	0	7	0
Lanning.....	3	0	8	0
Turner.....	2	0	6	0

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB

c. SHANGHAI RACE CLUB.

The annual fixture between the above-mentioned Clubs has on several occasions provided a most exciting finish, and Saturday's game proved no exception. The Race Club won the toss and sent the Recreation Club out to field under a hot sun. Cunningham and Sharpin were sent in to face the deliveries of Wilson and Turnbull. The start was not auspicious, as with 3 runs registered Cunningham gave an easy catch to Turnbull, at point, off Wilson's bowling. Anton was next in, and he and Sharpin gave the bowlers some trouble before a separation was effected. Sharpin put up some balls in risky fashion and was missed at mid-on and by the bowler, but at 22 he was well caught off Wilson by Ollerdesen in the long field, having contributed 12. Dew joined Anton and another stand was made. Dew, as usual, was very strong on the leg side and the score rose quickly to 46, when Anton was well taken at cover by T. Veitch off Wilson's bowling. Lemarchand did not make a long stay, being splendidly caught and bowled by Wilson after scoring a single, but in the meantime Dew had been making things lively and the total had reached 46. Cumming, who followed, only made a single, but Dew continued to hit freely and 61 had been registered before Turnbull clean bowled Cumming. McClure then joined Dew and runs came very freely for some time. Then Dew was given out l.b.w. to Turnbull, with the total at 83 for five wickets. He had played very free cricket for his score of 42 and was unfortunate in getting out in such a manner, as there was some doubt expressed as to whether the ball hit his foot or the bat. Lambe was in next and settled down to good cricket, but at 93

lost the company of McClure, who was clean bowled by Turnbull for 16. Lambe and Stanion made a short stand, the former scoring 14 and the latter 11, the century being hoisted during their partnership. With 9 wickets down Pratt and Biron came together and the field opened out in the expectation of some big hitting. This precaution was well advised as Biron hit out lustily and what would otherwise have proved fours were kept to twos. With the total at 130 Biron was caught and bowled by Turnbull, the Recreation Club being set 131 runs to get to win.

Wilson as usual bowled consistently well and secured 5 wickets for 41 runs. Turnbull obtained the remaining five wickets for only 24 runs. The dry ground gave the Milner brothers and S. Wallace no assistance, and they failed to obtain a wicket. The fielding of the Rees. was not up to its usual standard, and a number of chances were missed. The ground fielding, however, left little to be desired.

Turnbull and Ollerdesen were the first representatives of the Recreation Club, and at the opening scored freely off Dew and McClure. With 34 runs registered Ollerdesen was bowled by Dew for 11 and T. Wallace joined Turnbull. With 10 runs added Turnbull was out l.b.w. to Stanion, who had relieved McClure. The retiring batsman had compiled 23 in his usual free style, the only blemishes being a couple of risky strokes in the direction of square leg. H. Veitch partnered T. Wallace and another good stand was made, the total having been carried to 70 when Stanion bowled the newcomer. T. Veitch had a very short life, as after contributing a trio and a single he was caught by Cumming off Stanion. S. Wallace failed to aid the total, being clean bowled by Stanion in attempting a mighty slog. W. Milner assisted T. Wallace to put up the century and was then caught by Cumming off Dew after contributing 13 in good style. Kingsmill had only made a single when he was bowled l.b.w. by Stanion. Wilson was in good hitting form and he and T. Wallace carried the score to 115 before the latter was bowled by Stanion. Wallace, once settled down, played excellent cricket for his 33 runs. F. Milner was only able to contribute 4 runs before being bowled by McClure, but during his stay at the wickets the match was won, a result of some big hitting by Wilson. Parkin was whippet in, but before he had a chance to increase the total Wilson was run out, the innings closing for 135, leaving the Recreation Club victorious by the narrow margin of 5 runs.

Stanion was the most successful bowler, with 6 wickets for 31 runs, Dew obtaining 2 wickets for 46 and McClure 1 for 20.

The scores and analyses were as follow:—

RACE CLUB.

C. C. Cunningham, c. Turnbull, b. Wilson.....	1
H. D. Sharpin, c. Ollerdesen, b. Wilson.....	12
A. S. Anton, c. T. Veitch, b. Wilson.....	15
G. C. Dew, l.b.w., b. Turnbull.....	42
W. Lemarchand, c. and b. Wilson.....	1
E. O. Cumming, b. Turnbull.....	1
P. Lambe, b. Turnbull.....	14
W. K. Stanion, c. T. Veitch, b. Wilson.....	11
S. W. Pratt, not out.....	3
C. Biron, c. and b. Turnbull.....	7
A. J. McClure, b. Turnbull.....	16
Extras.....	7
Total.....	130

Total.....130

S. R. C.

W. J. Turnbull, l.b.w., b. Stanion	23
H. Ollerdesen, b. Dew	11
T. Wallace, b. Stanion	33
H. Veitch, b. Stanion	12
T. Veitch, c. Cumming, b. Stanion	4
S. Wallace, b. Stanion	0
W. Milner, c. Cumming, b. Dew	13
G. Kingsmill, l.b.w., b. Stanion	1
W. E. Wilson, run out	25
F. Milner, b. McClure	4
W. R. Parkin, not out	0
Extras	9

Total.....135

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

RACE CLUB.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wilson.....	17	5	41	5
Turnbull.....	13.1	3	24	5
F. Milner	4	0	23	0
S. Wallace	2	0	19	0
W. Milner	3	0	16	0

S. R. W.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McClure	6	0	20	1
Dew	11	1	46	2
Stanion	12.4	2	31	6
Sharpin	3	0	12	0
Cumming.....	2	0	17	0

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB, 2ND XI v. THE PARSEES.

The Recreation Club's second string had a fixture with the Parsees and worthily upheld the unbeaten record of their Club. The Parsees batted first and put together 59 runs for nine wickets, a total that would have been considerably less, had the Recs. fielded at all well. Gollaseth was top scorer with 17, being the only man to reach double figures. Ayres, who was only on for 4 overs, secured three wickets for only 4 runs, Waller obtaining 3 for 16, Hansen 2 for 19, and Ellis 1 for 1.

The Recreation Club started badly, losing Brewer's wicket for 1 run, and Ayres when the score stood at 14. Waller's arrival at the wickets brought about a change and with 3 wickets down the match was won. The full innings realised 116 runs, which gave the Recreation Club the victory by 57 runs. Waller retired when he had put together 66 runs by very free cricket, if not without blemishes. Wolfenden was next highest scorer with 18, the remainder not obtaining double figures. Doctor was the most successful bowler, with 5 wickets for 53 runs.

Scores and analysis:—

PARSEES.

J. H. Gollaseth, b. Waller	17
A. B. Vania, b. Hanson	8
M. H. Bullard, b. Waller	1
P. Sorabshaw, b. Fegan, b. Ayres	6
B. D. Vach, c. Watson, b. Ayres	2
B. M. Batki, c. Bowerman, b. Ellis	6
D. J. Doctor, c. Bell, b. Ayres	4
C. B. Mugat, b. Waller	4
P. S. Sethna, b. Hanson	4
B. C. Avasia, not out	0
Extras	7

59

S. R. C.

W. Brewer, b. Doctor	1
H. M. Ayres, b. Doctor	4
A. J. Waller, retired	66
A. Hanson, b. Sorabshaw	5
R. J. Bowerman, l.b.w., b. Sorabshaw	7
J. Bell, c. sub., b. Doctor	2
G. Perfect, b. Doctor	5
H. Wolfenden, c. Gollaseth, b. Batki	18
F. Fegan, b. Doctor	2
J. Ellis, not out	0
J. S. Watson, did not bat	0
Extras	6

116

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSEES.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bowerman	6	1	12	0
Hanson	8	3	19	2
Waller	8.4	1	16	3
Ayres	4	2	4	3
Ellis	2	1	1	1

S. R. C.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Doctor	14.3	3	53	5
Sorabshaw	10	0	34	2
Batki	6	4	6	1
Ungat	1	0	10	0
Gollaseth	3	0	7	0

THE Y. M. C. A. v. H. M. S. THETIS.

In their match against H. M. S. Thetis the Y. M. C. A. were very poorly represented and had in consequence to put up with a severe defeat. The Thetis batted first and with the assistance of Dodd (18), Lawrence (14) and Bergin (12) knocked up 66 runs. In reply the Y. M. C. A. could only put together 34 and lost the match by 32 runs. None of the Y. M. C. A. men reached double figures, Lunt and Bishop being highest scorers with 8 each. For the winners Brunham and Lawrence took three wickets each and Smith two. For the Y. M. C. A. Cameron five wickets and Lunt three.

Scores:—

Y. M. C. A.

J. W. Cameron, b. Lawrence	0
A. R. Moores, run out	2
C. Jorge, b. Lawrence	1
H. B. Ollerdesen, c. and b. Smith	1
K. McKelvie, c. and b. Smith	2
C. Lunt, b. Cross	8
A. Olsen, b. Lawrence	7
J. Bishop, not out	8
G. Richardson, b. Brunham	1
C. Thorpe, b. Brunham	0
T. Rudd, c. Hall, b. Brunham	2
Extras	2

34

H. M. S. THETIS.

Bergin, b. Cameron	12
Munns, b. Cameron	0
Hamlin, c. and b. Lunt	5
Brunham, b. Cameron	3
Smith, c. McKelvie, b. Cameron	0
Dodd, run out	18
Lawrence, b. Lunt	14
Hill, b. Jorge	0
J. Cross, b. Cameron	0
Chapman, not out	6
Wright, c. Thorpe, b. Lunt	0
Extras	8

66

MR. J. B. WALSH'S XI v. MR. W. J. TURNBULL'S XI.

A match was played on the Recreation Club ground yesterday afternoon between teams captained by Messrs. J. B. Walsh and W. J. Turnbull. The scores and analysis were as follows:—

MR. J. B. WALSH'S XI.

A. Hanson, b. Turnbull	4
J. Buckley, b. Turnbull	20
A. Taylor, c. Fegan, b. Bell	1
J. R. Walsh, c. Fegan, b. Bell	21
R. J. Bowerman, b. Turnbull	2
A. R. Moores, b. Turnbull	0
T. M. Phillips, b. Turnbull	0
W. Brewer, b. Turnbull	0
T. Rudd, b. Turnbull	0
F. J. Burrett, b. Bell	0
A. W. Olsen, not out	7
Extras	10

65

MR. W. J. TURNBULL'S XI.

W. J. Turnbull, retired	57
A. Eek, b. Taylor	3
F. Bell, c. Bowerman, b. Hanson	15
H. Ortwine, run out	5
G. G. Perfect, b. Bowerman	11
H. Landers, c. Moores, b. Hanson	3
F. Fegan, b. Hanson	0
— Simpson, run out	20
H. Manwaring, not out	23
W. Evans, c. Hanson, b. Taylor	5
Extras	10

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BOWLING ANALYSIS.

J. B. WALSH'S XI.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Turnbull	19	2	26	7
Bell	10	2	29	3

W. J. TURNBULL'S XI.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Walsh	4	0	23	0
Brewer	2	0	13	0
Taylor	7	1	29	2
Burrett	2	0	12	0
Hanson	10	4	22	3
Bowerman	10	1	31	1
Rudd	3	0	12	0

THE SHANGHAI POLO CLUB GYMKHANA.

The weather put on its very best behaviour for the Polo Club Gymkhana on Saturday afternoon. It was very hot in the morning in spite of a shower, but another small shower in the afternoon made the weather comparatively cool, and the gymkhana was therefore thoroughly enjoyed by all present. There was a large assemblage of spectators, especially of the fair sex, and the numerous seats borrowed from the Town Hall for the occasion were soon occupied. Nothing occurred to mar the sports. There were no accidents of any kind. Some of the items on the programme were most amusing, the two which provoked most laughter being the pigsticking, and the Artist's stakes. The whole programme of no less than eight events was finished by 6.30 p.m., and Mrs. Boisragon then presented the prizes to the successful competitors.

EVENT 1.

The first event was a Bending Race. Starting from a line of flags the competitors had to pass through a line of bamboo stakes, taking them on their right and left sides alternately. They returned in the same manner to the winning post. Those who knocked down a flag or a stake—and they numbered not a few—had to pull up. Three heats were run off first. There were 21 entries. Mr. Dallas and Captain Boisragon came in first and second respectively in the first heat. Messrs. Railton and Brand took first and second places in the second heat, and Messrs. Byrne Hackett and Dalgliesh came in first and second in the third. In the final, which was run off immediately, Mr. Dallas came in first, with Mr. Byrne Hackett a short way behind. Two prizes were given.

EVENT 2.

The second event was Tilting at the Ring. Out of the 29 entrants twenty competed. Each competitor had three runs. In the first run Capt. Boisragon and Mr. Landale were the only riders to carry off two out of the three rings. In the second run many competitors dropped out. Major Watson and Mr. Railton each took off two rings on their lances. Capt. Boisragon and Mr. Landale scored one each. In the third run Major Watson, Capt. Boisragon, and Mr. Landale each scored two. The competition was then between these three

who tied on points. Another run was given and Major Watson dropped out, only scoring one against three scored by each of his opponents. Yet another run was given and as Capt. Boisragon and Mr. Landale still tied, the prize was given to the former because he took the rings at greater speed than his rival.

EVENT 3.

The Obstacle Race caused a great deal of amusement.

Each competitor had to be nominated by a lady. He had to ride over an in-and-out hurdle, dismount at barrier and get a rosette from lady, ride to tub, dismount and get corresponding coloured rosette from the tub, mount and ride through paper screen. First past the post with both rosettes the same colour to win. The screen had to be broken by the pony, not by the rider.

There was a very large field, and there was nothing to choose between the competitors until they got to the tub. Then they began to straggle in towards the winning post. It was not, however, until there were about ten riders facing the screen that a pony could be got to go straight at it, and then it looked more as if he was pushed through by the others than took it of his own accord. As the riders had neither whips nor spurs they had the greatest difficulty in getting their ponies to face the screen. Mr. Vida came in first with less than a length between him and Mr. Railton. Mr. Vida was nominated by Miss Zilz, and Mr. Railton by his wife.

EVENT 4.

The Polo Ball Race was not so exciting, as in none of the heats, nor indeed in the final, were there any close finishes.

Conditions.—Single entries, partners drawn for. The ball must be hit alternately by each competitor.

Different coloured polo balls were provided for each pair. Start opposite the Pavilion—(the partner of the competitor who hit off remained behind the line until the ball was hit)—drive the polo ball round two posts placed near the goal lines, keeping the posts on the left hand. Having rounded the posts, drive the ball through goal posts near the centre of the field.

First ball driven through the goal to win. Should the ball go over the boards it must be hit back by the player whose turn it was, and not thrown back by a spectator.

Messrs. Dallas and J. A. Brand won the first heat, Messrs. Vida and Railton the second, and Messrs. Crighton and Schnorr the third. Messrs. Dallas and Brand easily won the final.

EVENT 5.

The Thread and Needle Stakes was a most tantalising event.

Conditions.—Each competitor was nominated by a lady, who stood behind a barrier armed with a needle. The gentleman carrying thread galloped to a fixed point and dismounted [mafoos allowed to hold ponies], proceeded to where ladies were standing and threaded the needle. Gentlemen were not allowed to touch the needle, which must be held by the lady. The needle being threaded, the gentleman mounted and rode over a hurdle round a given point and home. First past the post with his needle properly threaded won.

Many a rider's hand shook so much with excitement that he took double as long to thread the needle as he would under ordinary, or less exciting, circumstances. Mr. Landale, his wife's nominee,

arrived home first, and Mr. Byrne Hackett, Miss D. Wallace's champion, came in second.

EVENT 6.

The Pigsticker's Cup caused no end of merriment. The antics of the pig, trailed by Trooper Sergeant Spottiswoode, or one of his swarthy Sikhs, baffled many an ardent pigsticker, and no funnier sight could be imagined than that of a rider making furious efforts to stick a pig which at the critical moment took a frantic leap into the air and thus baffled his efforts. The pig was a piece of black cloth sewn to resemble a pig, and stuffed to make it of about the same bulk as one.

Conditions.—To be run in heats, five competitors at a time. The wild boar will be trailed, and will be given 50 yards start. Competitors will be provided with lances, and the competitor who, in the opinion of the judges gains "first spear," wins his heat.

"Riding off" is not permitted, and the trailer of the pig is to have right of way in all cases.

Four minutes allowed for each heat, and should a spear not be gained in this time the competitors to be disqualified. This, however, does not apply to the final heat, which must be continued until finished.

Boundaries.—The north goal line, the western touch boards and the creek dividing the Polo Ground from the Mud Course.

Spearing on the near-side will be considered a foul.

The winners of the five heats were Messrs. C. R. Burkill, E. R. Hooper, J. E. Gresson, D. Landale, and Major Watson. Mr. Gresson stuck the pig first in the final.

EVENT NO. 7.

The seventh event was the funniest of the lot. The conditions, as laid down by the programme were:—

Conditions.—Gentlemen to be nominated by ladies; the former to ride to their partners with a sealed envelope, which will contain the name of an animal, reptile or bird; hand the envelope unopened to partner, who will then run to a blackboard, which will face away from the gentleman, and draw the animal, etc. described; when finished the lady will turn the blackboard round so that the gentleman can see it and guess the name of the animal, etc., portrayed. The gentleman will then write the name of the animal, etc., portrayed on the blackboard, mount, and gallop back over a hurdle to winning-post.

First home who has written the correct name of animal on the board to win.

Owing to the large field the event was competed for in two sections. It cannot be said that the ladies displayed great artistic ability, or perhaps we should say, that the gentlemen were quick to guess what the animals were intended to be. A giraffe was mistaken for a stork, a goat for a donkey, a dog for a cow, a kangaroo for a pig, a frog for a dog, and a camel for a crocodile. The most ludicrous mistake was about a swan. The gentleman apparently mistook this for a duck, and handed the board back to the lady with "you" written upon it. In the first batch Mrs. Landale's champion, Mr. Campbell, came in first. Mr. P. Crighton, Miss A. Brand's nominee, came in first in the second batch.

EVENT 8.

The last event was the Polo Pony Scurry. It was open only to Polo Ponies that had been regularly played during the season, and the competitors who

numbered about twenty had to ride bare backed. It was a very good race, and the winner, Mr. G. Dallas, fully deserved his win. Mr. Vida, who came in second, was a long way behind, and Mr. F. L. Fearon was third, not far behind him.

At the conclusion of the gymkhana an adjournment was made to the Club shed, where Mrs. Boisragon distributed the prizes most gracefully to most of the successful competitors, though, as Major Clarke naïvely remarked, some of the winners would have to wait for theirs. In conclusion three hearty cheers and a tiger were given for Mrs. Boisragon and the stewards of the Club.

Saturday's Yacht Race.

The tide being unfavourable for a race over the usual course the Committee again tried the innovation of starting the yachts from Prince's Pier at Woosung; the finish being at the usual line. The race was an unsatisfactory one, but this was not due to the choice of course but to the unfortunate weather. At the start there was a very light air from the south-east, which veered round suddenly to the west and came in occasional strong gusts, caused evidently by thunder clouds lowering some little distance away. Had this lasted throughout the race it would have been all right, but when the leading yachts, Thresher and Spoon-drift, were opposite Hongkew Wharf, the breeze which had been gradually lessening, died away to as near nothing as possible. Thresher in the middle of the stream managed, with the assistance of the last drain of the flood and with the help of her large sail spread catching occasional wafts of air, eventually to get over the line shortly before seven o'clock, the other yachts having in the meantime all given up and yulohed home, except those who were fortunate enough to get a tow from a friendly steam launch. Thresher wins rating prize and handicap prize; the rest nowhere. Starters in class A were Thresher, Violet, Spoon-drift, Najade, Phyllis, Ethel; and in class B Leven, Red Tape, Merlin, Sibyl, and Wee Wyna. In the light breeze at starting Spoon-drift quickly took the lead, and with Thresher went away from the rest of the fleet. In the ship channel the breeze was coming over Gough Island in strong puffs. Weight and length under such conditions would not be denied and Thresher passed Spoon-drift very easily off Kajao Creek. From the Point it was a beat with breeze getting lighter but with lumpy water. Spoon-drift drew up a bit and in any sailing breeze had her rating time well in hand, but she and the others were "knocked out" by "want of wind."

The Sportsman's Gun Club.

At the Sportsman's Gun Club, on Sunday, the Monthly Cup was competed for with the following result:—

Quelch	2111111121111101100—17
Derby	02220011211111011020—14
Bell	01101110011121011010—13
Machado	22011221012001110010—13
Oliveira	21100111011200200111—13
Schwarz	11000022100101012220—11
Ransom	10000020020020222101—9
Moller	10000000201000010100—5

By the handicap, Mr. Quelch wins the Cup for the third time and it therefore becomes his property. This trophy will be of considerable sentimental value to the winner as it bears the names of twenty-three members who have won it once or twice.

Baseball.

U. S. S. NEW ORLEANS v. U. S. S.

MONADNOCK.

The game of baseball which was played on the Recreation Club Ground on Monday afternoon between teams from the U. S. S. New Orleans and Monadnock will go down in the annals of Shanghai as one of the most closely contested and exciting games ever seen in the Settlements. When play commenced at 3 p.m. there was already a large number of spectators on the ground and the tent on the northern side was filled with ladies.

The Monadnocks went in first. Play on both sides was very even and runs did not come apace. The New Orleans team made 13 in 5 innings and then failed to add to their score for four innings. The Monadnocks came up with them in their seventh innings and when nine innings had been played the score still stood at 13 all. Another innings was played to settle the game, and it resulted in a run for each side, the game thus being still a tie. The eleventh innings settled the game. The Monadnocks who really played excellently, added four to their total, and they seemed to be confident that they would win. The wind was taken out of their sails however when a giant from the New Orleans hit the ball to such a distance that three men romped home. Another slog from a member of this team secured two runs and a win for his side. The excitement during the last few innings was tremendous. The partisans of the respective sides ranged themselves up on both sides of the catcher, and jeers from one side, with cheers and a shower of hats from the other, greeted each good stroke. Arms were swinging like windmills and it looked rather as though the match would end in a free fight. The umpire, Mr. C. R. Bennett, was in no enviable position, his decisions always calling down the wrath of the side against which they were given, but he took it all in good humour and his tact undoubtedly smoothed down the ire of some of the rowdier spectators. While the game was in progress crackers and bombs were going off incessantly and some were thrown into the playing field, whether to spur on friends or discomfort opponents it is impossible to say. It was not until nearly 6.30 p.m. that a big hit made the New Orleans team victors by 19 to 18. The end was greeted with yells, whoops, and cheers from all sides. Details:—

U. S. S. NEW ORLEANS.

Names	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
Glass 1B	0	1	—	1	0	—	0	—	0	—	1
Andersen 3B	—	0	—	1	1	—	0	—	—	1	0
Bills L.F.	—	0	—	1	1	—	—	0	—	0	1
Fletcher R.F.	0	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	—	0	1
McNulty C.F.	0	—	1	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Davis. C.	—	1	0	1	—	0	—	0	—	—	—
Garri-son. P.	—	1	—	1	—	0	—	—	0	0	—
Wagner. S.S.	—	0	—	0	0	0	—	0	—	—	1
Smith 2B.	—	1	—	0	0	—	0	—	—	—	1
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Runs	0	4	1	6	2	0	0	0	0	1	5

Total 19.

U. S. S. MONADNOCK

Innings.

Names	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
Hill C.	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Summer-ville R.F.	0	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Linton 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.....	—	—	1	1	—	0	0	—	0	—	1
Heise P.	0	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	0	—	1
Kelly 1B.	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	1
Harlin 3B.	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	1	1
Bierman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. F. ...	—	0	—	—	0	0	—	0	—	0	0
Connor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S. S. ...	—	0	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0
Dunn L.F.	—	0	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	—
Tl. Runs	1	0	4	3	0	2	3	0	0	1	4
Total	18.										

During the afternoon tea and light refreshments were served in the ladies' tent, where the excitement was but little less intense than among the sailors themselves.

At the conclusion of the game Mrs. John Goodnow presented the members of the winning team with a handsome cigarette case each—the gift of the Shanghai Baseball Club—congratulating them upon their victory after one of the most exciting games ever witnessed here. The captain of the New Orleans team replied in suitable terms thanking Mrs. Goodnow and the donors of the prizes. He called for three cheers for Consul-General and Mrs. Goodnow, and after these had been heartily given, for three more for the umpire—Mr. C. R. Bennett.

Golf.

The following is the result of the first Summer Links Handicap:—

1st—S. K. Lupton	105—20=85
2nd—{ H. J. H. Tripp	101—15=86
{ F. Schwyzer	96—10=86
{ J. H. T. McMurtrie	88—Sc.=88
3rd—{ J. Byrne Hackett	112—24=88
{ D. Nesbitt	100—12=88
C. Grant	113—24=89
E. C. Clements	107—18=89
J. P. Lowe	107—18=89
F. A. Robinson	114—24=90
J. Graham	109—18=91
H. Wilcockson	116—24=92
R. H. Hunt	104—12=92
G. King	106—12=94
R. S. Ivy	115—20=95
B. A. Clarke	106—10=96
G. C. Dew	107—9=98

Correspondence.

NOISES IN THE NIGHT.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Kindly allow me a few words in reply to the article written in your paper of the 1st of July by "Insomnia," and as a China coaster of seven years' experience, may I have this license? Firstly, may I ask "Insomnia," has he seen at late hours, or early hours of the morning the pathetic scenes as described in his letter? and can I inform him that the steam whistle is used for no other purpose rounding the "Garden Bend," than to warn stubborn and persistent loadahs of lighters, steam launches, etc., which at all hours of the day, and rarely at night, crowd the Bend? The captains of coast steamers referred to by "Insomnia" have more to do than blow their steam whistles rounding the Garden Bend as a good-bye, and I am sure

that if "Insomnia" only had one idea, or lots of navigation and its intricacies rounding the Bend, he would not attach such silly nonsense as he has written in reference to "Pathetic Scenes." And may I also add that most of the coast steamers are not allowed to come round the Bend by night, and not even on the brightest of moonlight nights, so I think that "Insomnia" must have been deep in some extravagant dream when such scenes as he depicted, and as he leads me to believe, occur in the Gardens and on the water. And it is my firm belief that such as "Insomnia" ought not to write tirades, and wrongful accusations against men, and masters of the referred to "Coasting Steamers" that enter and leave Shanghai daily, for it is to them, and their brethren, the home-going mail, and to their skilful hands and management the lives and property of all the European population of Shanghai, coupled with their domestic needs, are entrusted. Hoping that "Insomnia" will blow his horn on some of the fraternities that go to make the horrors of the night, and kindly not disturb the nautical element by such nonsensical blasts,

I am, etc.,

"NAUSEA."

4th July.

A BRIDGE QUESTION.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I shall be much obliged if you will kindly allow me space to make an enquiry of Bridge experts in Shanghai.

The score standing:—

A. B.	C. D.
24	0

C deals and declares Hearts, A revokes and, at the end of the hand, A and B have seven tricks, C and D have six tricks. By the rules, it appears that there are three ways in which the revoke penalty may be enforced, namely,

1.—C and D may deduct the value of three tricks from their opponents' score.

If they elect to do this the score would stand,

A. B.	C. D.
0	0

2.—C and D may add the value of three tricks to their own score, A and B scoring their odd trick but only as high as 28 points, the score would then stand,

A. B.	C. D.
28	24

3.—C and D may take three tricks bodily from their opponents' hand and add them to their own. They would then have nine tricks, or three odd tricks, while their opponents would have four only, and the score would be,

A. B.	C. D.
24	24

In the 3rd case it is obvious that C and D have gained not only the three tricks to which the revoke entitles them, but also the one which they deduct from A and B, and which the latter would have received had the penalty been enforced under the 2nd option, thus practically inflicting a loss of four tricks on their adversaries. This seems to me manifestly unfair and I should like to know whether the rules have been correctly interpreted by me or not.

I am, etc.,

SANS ATOUT.

Nagasaki, 30th June.

THE CONGESTION OF THE GRAND CANAL.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It is already certain that the port of Tientsin is to be one of the most important in the Far East, quite irrespective of any political changes which may take place in the control of the regions to which this is the natural gateway. The internal commerce of this natural centre has been distributed in part by four waterways—the Peiho, upon which T'ungchou is situated; the Paotingfu river; the Hsiahsi or Lower Wei river, and the Grain Transporting river, or so-called "Grand Canal," rising in south-eastern Shansi and north-western Honan and flowing through southern Chihli and western Shantung to join the Peiho in front of the often-destroyed Roman Catholic Cathedral at Tientsin. Since the railway has carried the tribute rice arriving from the south directly to the Peking granaries outside the Chi Hua gate of Peking, the old fleets of grain-boats which used to be such a picturesque nuisance on the Peiho have been abolished, the vessels themselves having been sold and transformed, used in other places, or broken up. The river traffic on this once important route has been reduced almost to zero. In place of the miles of house-boats and other craft which used to line the banks at T'ungchou, there are now but a scant half-dozen house-boats glad to make an engagement at a very moderate price for half a month ahead. The river has been allowed to shoal up unvexed by intelligent regulation, and as the railway management prefers to strangle water traffic, strangled it is. The Paotingfu river has always been limited in its usefulness by lack of water in the upper part, the series of locks serving to make the little available water go as far (and as slowly) as possible. The Hsiahsi river might as well be omitted from consideration altogether, for in summer, and frequently at all seasons, it is non-existent, being all used up in the Shuntéfu region for irrigation, in accordance with some regulations doubtless drafted by "Yao and Shun."

There remains the Grand Canal, by far the most important of all, which never in the driest season fails to carry some boats, and which, as just mentioned, affords an inlet and an outlet to several provinces.

Within the past two years several causes have operated to diminish the amount of boat traffic on this stream. The few fleets which remained of the inland tribute-rice transportation reaching Linch'ing through the real Canal have, since 1902, been definitely abolished, effecting a great saving in actual expense and cutting off a great waste in smuggling, for which purpose alone the relic of the past seems to have been successfully nourished.

In like manner the grain tribute from Shantung (millet, etc.), cumbersome and costly, has also been stopped, releasing a large number of boats for other purposes.

The opening of the Pei-Han railway to the borders of the Yellow River has made it possible for travellers to reach inland points much more quickly and more cheaply than by boat. In the recent examinations at K'aifengfu, to which Chihli scholars (by the thoughtful kindness of the Peace Commissioners of 1901) were obliged to go, all the travel was by rail, and none of it by boat as formerly. Per contra, the building of the railway of

the Peking Syndicate from Taok'ou to the coal mines in the foot-hills of Shansi and Honan has given employment to a large number of large junks for two years or so, in carrying wood, rails, and machinery; and when coal is actually put on the market, it must be through the agency of boats, Taok'ou being at the head of large junk navigation. Yet despite the absolute decrease in the amount of boat traffic on the Grand Canal, its difficulties and obstructions have never been so serious as in the years since the Boxer bubble exploded. For many miles before its junction with the Peiho the Canal is a narrow and a crooked stream, often not more than thirty yards in width, and in places not more than twenty yards. All sorts of vessels have been in the habit of anchoring in these tortuous bends discharging cargo and awaiting their convenience, or the "troubling of the waters," for taking on more. Each large junk has a smaller boat behind, and each of these absorbs much of the exiguous space in this congested channel, till passage in either direction is frequently an impossibility. This state of things has always obtained at intervals, but what I wish now to point out is that it is becoming—indeed has become—chronic, and no remedy in sight.

In the early part of the season it is not so much felt, but each year in May and June, and again towards the close of navigation in October-November the same scenes are witnessed. The Customs Barrier was fixed (by the late "Provisional Government") at the gate of the earth rampart, some six or eight li from its former site outside what was once the north gate. Yet the only effect has been to fill the whole space from here to the confluence with the Peiho with a mass of stranded, and often struggling craft, some of them only desirous of being let alone, and others most anxious to get on, but all alike as helpless as corks trying to pass one another in the neck of a bottle.

The Tientsin streets are lined with uniformed police, who seem to be efficient and intelligent. No overcrowding, no blockade is there allowed. But in this one vital artery of water trade and travel, confusion and old night reign supreme. Every pig-headed boatman (and as a class they have inflexible views of their own right and the duties of others) seems to be at full liberty to punt his clumsy tub into the midst of a wild welter of vessels all hopelessly struggling to get somewhere, and of necessity struggling in vain. Then with Oriental fatalism they arrange their oars for a mat-shed, spread out their chocolate-coloured bedding and sleep the sleep of those to whom time is not a condition of thought, and who have a fixed conviction that "All things come to him who waits" (except what he is waiting for).

The poor foreigner, however, who "must" get somewhere, sends his cards to the police headquarters, to the Chên-t'ai's yamen, to any and all officials seeming to furnish any gleam of help, and the result is a trusty band of faithful pioneers who enter upon a struggle with fate with heroic zeal. As the outcome of ten hours of unremitting exertion, and by the friendly aid of boatmen who would never stir an inch but for the show of visible authority, one's house-boat may be forwarded half a mile, or possibly a mile, with just as much remaining for the next day, and then the next. After submitting to this terrible ordeal twice every year, as the writer has been obliged to do for a term of years, the "happy thought" persists in suggesting itself, is there no

remedy? Common sense certainly suggests that the rules applicable to the land should be relentlessly applied to the water—no occupation of space not used, no loitering around for future cargoes, a clear channel always kept for vessels in both directions, and water police to see that this is enforced by day and by night. Is there anything absurd about so simple an expedient? Can anything be more absurd than the waste of time, of capital, and of temper to which tens of thousands are now uselessly subjected? With the growth of the port, boat traffic will not tend to diminish. Why not grapple with the problem and settle it by some means while it is not yet too late?

The waters of the Canal are at present drained off at a point 130 li above Tientsin to irrigate some "rice land" on the soda flats about Hsunch'eng, which once were "dumped down" from the Peiho. The Haiho Conservancy having put a stop to this waste of navigable fluids, the next best thing appears to have been to take it from the Grand Canal, which can still less spare it. Were the entire flow of the Canal available every day, the evils would be much less, though still serious enough. I suppose the long-suffering Editor is probably mentally inquiring long ere this: "What have I got to do with this business? This is 'not my funeral'—take it where it belongs!" But if we do not write to "Mr. Editor," with a series of "Now, Sirs," what shall we do? To whom shall we write? (I may mention incidentally that I have taken occasion to lay the matter before T'ang Taot'ai of the Imperial Maritime Customs. If he says Wind, it will blow—if he says Rain, it will fall.) One thing seems assured. Things must improve, for they cannot possibly remain as they are, and it is difficult to see how they can be worse!

I am, etc.,

ARTHUR H. SMITH.

Tientsin, 30th June.

Miscellaneous.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.)
(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.")

2nd June.

The Chinkiang Anti-Police Riot.

We have received a memorial from Wei Kuang-tao, Viceroy of the Liangkang provinces, stating that owing to the establishment of a modern police force in the city of Chinkiang by his orders, a large gang of rowdies being hostile to the innovation, created (last May) a riot against the force, resulting in serious consequences to the police, etc. As Chinkiang is a treaty port where people from all quarters congregate, there should have been no delay in establishing a modern police force, and it was the duty of the local authorities there to use due judgment and care in organising an efficient body of police, properly disciplined. When, however, a movement was made by the local officials to remove the old market stalls to a new place the rowdies of the place, using this as an excuse, created a riot, forcing the shops and tradesmen in the neighbourhood to close their doors, destroying the said police station, furniture and appurtenances, and killing some of the people there. This indeed shows that the local authorities were incapable of handling properly such a matter and we therefore hereby command that the head of police, the expectant district magistrate, Tou Chên-shan; the assistant

head of police, Yü; the district magistrate of Tantuhsien, Hung; the Chinkiang Taotai, Kuo; and the Chinkiang prefect, Hsiang, be all handed to the Board of Civil Appointments for the determination of penalties adequate to their several misdemeanours. Other and more capable officers should be appointed to take charge of the said police force and they should be exhorted to use their best endeavours to wipe out bad customs and establish a new régime.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

2nd July.

The Abolition of Likin.

In accordance with the requirements of the new Tariff Treaties with Great Britain, the U. S., and other countries, the Waiwupu sent instructions two days ago to the various Viceroy and Governors of provinces informing them that, commencing with the 1st of January next, no more likin must be permitted to be collected in the Empire and requiring those high officials to report to the Throne as to how they intend to collect ordinary Customs dues and taxes in the future.

Proposed Canton-Macao Railway.

A Peking letter states that a Portuguese gentleman is now in the Capital trying to get the permission of the Shangu and Waiwupu to construct a railway between Macao and Canton. "It seems that this gentleman first went to Shanghai and approached H.E. Shêng Kung-pao with the object of making the proposed railway a private one, and a modus vivendi had even been settled upon when, it is reported, H.E. Viceroy Tsên Ch'un-hsien of Canton wrote to H.E. Shêng Kung-pao asking the latter to delay signing any agreement concerning the railway. The Portuguese gentleman, therefore, wearied with the delay in getting things settled in Shanghai went to Peking to work his scheme officially through the Boards of Commerce and Foreign Affairs."

The New Governor of this Province.

A telegram received by the local mandarins states that H.E. Tuan Fang, who left Nanking yesterday, intends to remain a couple of days at Chinkiang for the purpose of inspecting the troops and forts there. His Excellency will also come to Woosung to do the same thing and then come up to the foreign settlements. While here his Excellency will also visit the Kiangnan Arsenal and some of the larger schools and colleges.

Reuter and Foreign Telegrams in the Palace.

A correspondent in Peking writes that hitherto the Foreign Office on receiving Reuter and other foreign telegrams usually translated the unimportant news to send into the Palace for the Empress Dowager's delectation, keeping back the startling and critical parts. Since the entrance, however, of the daughters of H.E. Yü Kêng, ex-Minister to France, into the Palace as teachers in English and French to the Empress Dowager and a class of young ladies-in-waiting, selected by her Majesty for their cleverness and aptitude for languages, there has been a radical change from the old order. The Empress Dowager now insists that all Reuter and foreign telegrams shall be sent to the Palace in their original forms and absolves the translators of the Waiwupu from the duty of putting foreign telegrams into Chinese. The excuse made by her Majesty for changing the old régime was that as her young ladies-in-waiting are now progressed far enough to

read and understand simple English she desires to give them plenty of practice in translating work. In view of this the Empress Dowager is now far better acquainted with matters outside the Palace than has heretofore been the case.

Up-to-date Bodyguards.

It is reported from Wuchang that previous to leaving that city for his new post in Kiangsu province, Governor Tuan Fang ordered a large number of new pattern Mauser rifles, with requisite ammunition, and also a battery of quickfiring field guns for transportation to Soochow. It is stated that these rifles, etc., are intended for the equipment of a brigade of modern-trained troops to form his Excellency's bodyguard.

4th July.

H. E. Tuan Fang,

the new Governor of this province, left Nanking for Kiangyin on Saturday, is expected to arrive at Chinkiang to-day, and may arrive at Woosung to inspect the troops and forts there on Wednesday or Thursday morning.

Russians at Newchwang.

The "Sinwên-pao" reports that the Russians in Newchwang have begun preparations to destroy the railway in their vicinity. This is taken to show that they intend soon to evacuate that city and neighbourhood, for good this time.

Reported Sinking of Two Japanese Torpedo-boats.

The "Sinwên-pao" states that a Chefoo telegram received on Saturday reports that some Chinese refugees from Port Arthur declare that on the day before, four Japanese torpedo-boats attacked the Russian cruiser Diana which was anchored at the entrance of Port Arthur harbour the fight resulting in the sinking of two of the Japanese torpedo-boats.

Fighting North of Port Arthur.

The same paper states that Chinese from Port Arthur report that on the 26th ultimo a large force of Japanese attacked a Russian stronghold thirty versts to the north of Port Arthur. The fighting was most desperate, as the Russians, considering the place to be one of the keys of Port Arthur, held it to the death, losing over a thousand men, while the Japanese losses were also very heavy.

The Reformer Wang Chao.

A Peking dispatch states that the reformer, Wang Chao, who was arrested in Peking last May by Na Tung and thrown into prison under a life sentence, as reported at the time in these columns, was one of the first to get liberated on the strength of the Empress Dowager's "Decree of Clemency," issued last month.

5th July.

Revolt of Government Troops in Kuangsi.

The local mandarins received on Sunday a telegram from Canton to the effect that the Wachien Brigade (4,500 strong) raised in Wuchang and organised by Viceroy Chang Chih-tung in 1900, which was lent to the Two Kuang Viceroyalty last year, and up to the beginning of last month had been stationed at Lungchow, Kuangsi province, has revolted and gone over to the insurgents. It appears that from the very first, their transfer from Wuchang to the Two Kuang provinces was by no means popular with the men who were aware of the irregularity with which the Kuangsi Army Pay Department usually paid the troops, while they were accustomed to the strict regularity insisted upon by Viceroy Chang Chih-tung wherever the pay of troops under him was concerned. The appointment, however, of Taotai Chang Hsiao-hsi, an honest and a

just official, as Commandant of the Brigade, with the rank of a Metropolitan Official of the 4th grade and the title of Vice-Commissioner-General of the Kuangsi Army engaged in suppressing the rebels, removed some of the dissatisfaction felt by the men, and consequently there was not much trouble in transporting the Brigade to the southern provinces. While at Lungchow, to which treaty port they had been sent, the troops lost a number through an epidemic which did not add to their kind feelings towards the Kuangsi Government authorities. This was increased to rage when it transpired that their popular Commandant not being able to work amicably with the new Governor, Ko Feng-shih, had been compelled to send in his resignation, which was accepted by the latter. A month ago orders came to the new Commandant for the Brigade to leave Lungchow and march into Kuangtung province. The order was according obeyed, but by the time the troops had got into Liuchow, the prefecture adjoining the Kuangsi provincial capital of Kueilin, the dissatisfaction of the Brigade broke out into open mutiny, with the result that they killed all their unpopular officers, plundered the military chest, ammunition carts and stores and, forcing those of their officers who had been spared to lead them, marched off in a body to join the insurgents, who are reported to have naturally received their new allies with open arms. Liuchow it may be stated en passant, is just now overrun by the rebels.

The Settlement of the Etzel

Murder.

The "Universal Gazette" has the following concerning the settlement with reference to the murder of the late Mr. Etzel by Chinese soldiers, near Newchwang:—The Commandant of the delinquent soldiers, the expectant prefect Chu, whose brigade is stationed at Tienchiangtai, has been cashiered; the officer commanding the detachment which fired the fatal shots, has been condemned to five years' imprisonment, and the sum of Tls. 25,000 is to be paid to the family of the late Mr. Etzel as indemnity for his murder.

An Unsuccessful Attempt.

The same paper states that on the 3rd instant several junks which had been loaded at Chefoo with food supplies by two Russians and destined for Port Arthur, were stopped by the Chefoo Customs officers when on the point of departure.

Russian Conduct at Liaohsi.

A Tientsin dispatch states that Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai has received a report from General Ma Yu-k'un complaining of outrages by Russian troops at Liaohsi, on the western banks of the Liao river, and declaring that if this continues he will not be able to hold back his men any longer from openly making reprisals on the Russians. The latest outrage is alleged to have been a wanton attack upon some Chinese soldiers patrolling the western, or neutral side of the Liao, resulting in over a dozen men being shot and killed by the Russians. A Peking letter now states that General Ma Yu-k'un has ordered all the troops (two brigades) hitherto left by him to garrison his headquarters town of Tungchow, near Peking, to start at once for Shanhaikuan and thence to Chinchow and Koupangtse to reinforce his troops stationed there. It is understood in northern mandarin circles that the Russians are trying their best to irritate the Chinese at Liaohsi into opening hostilities in order to give the former the excuse of retreating west of the Liao when hard pressed by the Japanese.

6th July.

Port Arthur.

We translate the following from the "Universal Gazette".—It is reported from Chefoo that on the night of the 30th ultimo, from the hour of 9 o'clock to 11 o'clock, heavy firing was heard by Chinese in junks at sea, in the direction of Liaotishan.—Chinese refugees arriving at Chefoo from Port Arthur report that at a place called Hsiapantsee, about four miles from Port Arthur, the Russians have erected two new forts, each of which in the day time is garrisoned by thirty soldiers, whose number at night is increased to one hundred.—It is also reported that the Japanese army investing Port Arthur have approached that place now to within a distance of eight miles at the furthest.—Chinese refugees continue leaving Port Arthur and vicinity in large numbers for the mainland. On the 2nd instant nine junks filled with refugees left Hsiapantsee, and four have already arrived at Chefoo in safety. They brought over about two hundred passengers, the larger number of whom were women and children. According to the story told by these refugees the Russians are forcibly ejecting Chinese from Port Arthur and vicinity, suddenly bursting into the houses of natives at all hours of the day and commanding the inmates to leave the place.

The New Governor of this Province.

H.E. Tuan Fang, according to a telegram received by the local mandarins, was engaged in inspecting the forts on Hsiangshan island, Chinkiang, on Sunday morning, and was expected to pass the night in the island fortress of Chiaoshan, which also lies near Hsiangshan. If his Excellency does not make any longer stay at Chinkiang he is expected to arrive at Woosung early this morning. In view of this the Shanghai Taotai Yuan and other local mandarins went down to Woosung yesterday, in the gunboat Chunho, to meet their superior officer.

Russians at Newchwang.

The "Sinwén-pao" states that the commander of the Russo-Chinese Bank at Newchwang, under instructions of his employers, has been purchasing five thousand ropes and hawsers made of hemp of the length usually seen on Chinese junks. Also that Chinese merchants and traders and bean oil manufacturers of that port have been compelled to provide for the use of the Russians no less than three hundred carts and sixteen hundred ponies.

Transporting Russian Wounded.

The same paper states that on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th ultimo, no less than forty-one railway cars arrived at Haicheng, bringing over a thousand Russian dead and wounded, while some sixteen or so cars, also filled with wounded Russians, went to Tashihchiao. The remnant of the large Russian force which went down southwards the other day, have since returned to Haicheng, and now number only some 15,000 of all arms, and these are at present encamped at the railway station outside the city of Haicheng.

7th July.

Death of a Notable Mandarin.

A dispatch from Ch'angshu, a city not very far distant from Wusieh, reports the death in the first named city, on the 3rd inst., at the age of seventy-eight, of his Excellency Weng Tung-ho, late Grand Secretary and well-known ex-Tutor to his Majesty Kuang Hsi. The late Imperial Tutor obtained the degree of

Optimus (Chuang Yuan) of the Hanlin graduates of 1856. Twenty years later he was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Revenue; promoted President of the Censorate in 1879; President of the Boards of Works and of Punishments in 1879; Chancellor of the Imperial Academy February 1881; Probationary Grand Councillor in December 1882 and President of the Board of Works; President of the Board of Revenue, January 1886; Full Grand Councillor, November 1894; President of the Military Archives Office in December of the same year; appointed a Minister of the Tsungli Yamen (now called the Waiwupu) in August 1895; and Assistant Grand Secretary in September 1897. During the Emperor's Reform year of 1898 in June, the late Imperial Tutor incurred the deep enmity of the Empress Dowager by suggesting that her Majesty be requested to interfere no longer in affairs of State, leaving the entire management of the government to H. I. M. Kuang Hsi. For this Weng Tung-ho would have been cashiered and severely punished, but in consideration of his being the Emperor's Tutor and moreover strongly backed by his Majesty, the late Imperial Tutor was merely commanded to vacate his post and return to his native, city of Ch'angshu that same month. After the Empress Dowager's coup d'état of September of that year (1898), having thus regained supreme power, her Majesty was at liberty to do what she liked and so she issued a decree in the December following by which Weng Tung-ho was cashiered of his rank and titles "for ever," his life being mercifully given to him "by extra Imperial grace" in consideration of his previous services to the Throne.

The "Decree of Imperial Clemency" due to the Empress Dowager's seventieth birthday anniversary this year, which was issued last month and published in these columns at the time, restored to the late Grand Secretary and Imperial Tutor his former rank and titles, but it seems that he has not been permitted to enjoy them long, dying, it is stated without any sickness at all.

The New Governor of this Province.

H.E. Tuan Fang, according to a Chinkiang telegraphic dispatch, left that port yesterday for Shanghai and will therefore probably reach Woosung to inspect the forts and troops there to-day. His Excellency comes in the gunboat Ts'ut'sai, which was fitted up in style as a special yacht for Viceroy Chang Chih-tung some four years ago.

Russians at Haicheng.

It is reported from Newchwang that on the 3rd instant there were no less than

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. During piercing winds and excessive variations of temperature every one is more or less liable to internal and external disease. Throat, chest, liver, bowels, kidneys and skin all suffer in some degree, and may be relieved by rubbing in this Ointment, aided by proper doses of the Pills, for administering which full directions accompany each box; in truth, anyone who thoroughly masters Holloway's "instructions" will, in remedying disease, exchange the labour of an hour for the profit of a lifetime. All bronchial, pulmonary and throat disorders require that the Ointment should be thoroughly well rubbed upon the skin twice a day with great regularity, considerable briskness, and much persistence.

30,000 Russian troops encamped outside the city of Haicheng.

The Return of Prince P'u Lun.

The local mandarins have received a dispatch from St. Louis to the effect that Prince P'u Lun, Chinese Chief Commissioner to the Exposition, has already started on his return journey and may be expected to arrive at Tientsin three weeks or so from to-day.

FIRES.

At 3.30 a.m. on Saturday the Louza Police received a message from the Central Station to the effect that a fire had broken out in No. 4 district. The alarm was given almost simultaneously. The Deluges, who were first on the scene, found that the flames had broken out in No. 12, Wuhu Road. Although streams were soon playing on all sides the flames had obtained too firm a hold to be easily got under and in spite of all that could be done the large native theatre numbered 7 and 8, Wuhu Road, caught fire, and Nos. 9, 10, and 13 also became enveloped in flames. Towards the end, when the fire showed some signs of being under control, a party of Deluge firemen in their efforts to get nearer to the flames, entered that part of the building in which the fire was extinguished. Almost immediately the roof and part of the wall fell in, burying four Deluge men and one Victoria man in the débris. As several of the men were so buried that nothing could be seen of them fears for the worst were at first entertained. The firemen, assisted by the police, worked like demons to get their comrades out and their task was made difficult by smouldering beams overhead and a dense cloud of smoke all round. They succeeded, however, in recovering all their comrades, and by a miracle all were sound in limb, though several had bruises and sprains of a more or less severe character. The second assistant of the Victorias was pinned to the ground by a heavy beam which fell across his leg and it was quite three-quarters of an hour before he was liberated. Four of the buried firemen were so badly bruised that they could not turn out yesterday. Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 13, Wuhu Road, were totally destroyed. No. 14 was damaged by fire and water. The coolie corps was not left in charge until nearly 6.50 a.m.

At 4.5 a.m. on Sunday a fire broke out in the cook house of 374, Shantung Road. The Mii-ho-loongs were first on the scene and put on two streams before the arrival of any of the other companies. The fire had obtained a good hold by the time the alarm was given and before it was got out Nos. 373 and 374, Shantung Road, were burnt out and Nos. 372, 375, 376, 377, and 4, Wuhu Road, were damaged by fire and water. The insurances were as follows:—372, Tls. 2,000, M. B. K.; 373, Tls. 1,000, B. & S.; 374, Tls. 600, Salamander, Tls. 700, Ward Probst.; 375-6, Tls. 600, Salamander. No. 4, Wuhu Road, was insured for Tls. 3,000 with Carlowitz and Tls. 4,000 South British.

Yet another fire broke out at 1.50 p.m. on Sunday. A Sikh constable reported the fire at the station and the bell was at once rung. The fire broke out in the top storey of 388, Honan Road, the Foreign and China Great Dispensary, and was caused by the ignition of some chemicals which were being boiled over a spirit stove. Owing to the inflammable nature of the contents the flames burnt very fiercely. The Deluge got on first and soon set their engine to work. The various Companies took up the best possible positions, but it was soon seen that the building in which the fire started and the adjoining one, also a medicine shop, must be lost. With great difficulty the flames were prevented from spreading much further.

Nos. 388 and 389, Honan Road, were totally destroyed; Nos. 387, 390-1-2-3 were more or less damaged by fire and water. Nos. 388-9 were insured for Tls. 5,000 and Tls. 2,000 respectively; Nos. 390-1, a book store, were insured for Tls. 14,000; Nos. 392-3, a matting shop, were insured for Tls. 13,000; and No. 387, also a medicine shop, was insured for Tls. 18,500. It will thus be seen that the insurance companies have had a bad time lately.

At midnight on Monday a fire broke out in an alleyway off Santai Road, in Hongkew. The outbreak was caused by a lamp being upset. The alarm was promptly given and the brigade was soon on the spot, but the burning buildings were very difficult to reach, being in the centre of a large block and only accessible by narrow tortuous alleyways. In a few minutes, however, streams were playing on all sides and although the blaze at first threatened to be a very big one, the firemen managed to confine it to five small native houses. So rapidly did the flames burn at the commencement that many of the occupants of the houses had narrow escapes. A woman in the house numbered 79, Santai Road, was badly burnt about the body and had to be sent to hospital. During the fire a girl of ten years of age, who lived in the same house was found to be missing but it was not known whether she had taken refuge outside or not. At 10.15 a.m. yesterday her body was discovered in the ruins. The burnt property, which is not insured, is owned by Y. Ching Chong.

THERE was a big fire in the native city on Tuesday evening.

THE "GLORIOUS FOURTH."

Typical "Fourth of July" weather; so it was described by one enthusiastic citizen at Mr. Consul-General Goodnow's reception in the morning, and so no doubt all the other citizens there assembled to do honour to the anniversary were ready to agree. The celebrations commenced early in the morning with the firing of enough crackers, in the vicinity of the Bund at all events, to ensure "good joss" for at least a fortnight, and certainly enough to bring every laggard out of bed. Flags flying from the American hongs and business houses, the dressings on the ships in port, and the number of usually strenuous people who were evidently giving themselves up to a day's release from work, gave quite a holiday aspect to the whole settlement.

At the U. S. Consulate, as already mentioned, Mr. John Goodnow and his general staff were at home to all the world. The callers included the members of the Consular body, the local Chinese officials, Admiral Stirling, commanding the U. S. squadron in these waters, the principal representatives of the American colony, and many other residents besides. The stream of visitors continued from 10.30 a.m. till noon.

There was an informal "Jamboree" at the Club at 0.30 and after tiffin most of America in Shanghai was to be found on the Recreation Ground watching the baseball match between the men of the New Orleans and the Monadnock. The performances at the theatre and at the Circus afforded agreeable and fitting opportunities to conclude the day.

MONDAY'S BATTLE.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH
"A" COMPANY.)

Monday's sham fight was one of the most practical affairs of the kind that the S. V. C. has ever taken part in. It was a glorious night, but dark, as the moon did not show her face. "A" Company with the Light Horse, Artillery, and Japanese rendezvoused in the Jessfield Road, and we all formed up on Mr. Macgregor's lawn. Major Keswick commanding our force then explained to us that we were not expected to press our attack home, that we were simply the vanguard of a larger force, and that our instructions were to harass the defenders of Shanghai as much as possible and locate the positions of their forces. The command was then given to march, and led by the Light Horse we started off. The Light Horse and Artillery formed our left flank, "A" Company was in the middle and the Japanese were on the right. For some time we marched cautiously across the fields, now in single file along a native pathway, now in extended order across the fields, and ever and anon we crouched low as the scouts came in and made their reports to our officers. Before we had been on the march very long a few distant shots showed that our scouts were in touch with the enemy, and shortly afterward some of them came in with the report that the Germans were on our right. They were soon driven back and then our cautious advance began again. We had not gone far when we heard a loud "halt, who goes there," followed almost immediately by several shots from behind a grave, and the quick reports of crackers showed that a Maxim was supposed to be located in this position. We were down on our faces at once and soon poured a hot fire into the enemy, who were forced to retire. Meanwhile the Japanese seemed to be having a warm time with the Germans on our right, and shots from our left showed that our force on that side was also in action. The advance was not without incident. In trying to avoid some Germans who had not seen him, our gallant commander fell into a creek. It is said that two of the Germans did the same a few minutes later. Our company was now extended across a wide front and for half an hour or so we lay still on the ground, firing whenever the flash of an enemy's rifle disclosed his position. While we were worrying the enemy in this manner, another portion of our force succeeded in ambushing and capturing a Maxim and when at last we advanced again we walked right through the enemy's lines without opposition. Had we had supports we should have got into Shanghai. As it was we succeeded in our object—to give the Shanghai defenders a restless night. Their great mistake was that they attempted to advance too far to take up their defensive positions and their left wing, the German Company, got right out of position and was at the mercy of "A" Company and the Japanese. A number of prisoners were taken on both sides.

The Corps turned out very well, the German Company and the Light Horse being almost at full strength. A number of men got lost in the open country, but they managed to find their way back to Shanghai.

STUDENTS' EXHIBITION.

At the Public School.

School has lost many of its terrors nowadays and it is easy to understand why this is so after visiting the exhibition which was opened on Monday at the Public School. Two large rooms were given up to a display of work done during the last two years by past and present pupils. The show was one of which any school might well be proud, and two days in the hot weather seems all too brief a time for the inspection of so much that is instructive, interesting, and beautiful.

In the first room the work was that done by the juniors, most, if not all of them, under eight years of age. The ingenious processes by which the young idea is taught how to think and act for itself, yet under wise and easy guidance into the most profitable channels, are laid bare to an extent by this public showing of the various stages by which the little tottler of six years old, cutting out paper birds and animals, building castles and lighthouses of playing-bricks, fashioning ships and vases out of putty, or crayoning simple drawings, is gradually trained into the clever artist or the alert-minded scholar. If it happens that the artistic and mechanical side of the school curriculum is most in evidence, that is obviously a condition of an exhibition of this character, but happily there is good reason to believe that in all departments of school work equally good results could be put forward.

The more mature work of the advanced scholars, some of whom, it is fair to say, have finished their schooling period proper, makes quite an imposing and certainly a notable collection. The pictures are generally copies, but this apparently is not the case with all. A. P. Nazer has several canvasses of local scenes; one showing a corner of a creek with a typical circular bridge and adjacent houses is specially noticeable for the clever manner in which the clear atmosphere has been suggested, and the scarcely perceptible difference between the subject of the sketch and the reflection in the limpid water is introduced. The same artist has a charming drawing in sepia of a woodland brooklet under moonlight, and another oil-painting in warm colours of junks in a river. Another most promising artist is Miss M. Goodfellow, whose still-life studies are graceful and life-like, and who has been very successful with two panels on lacquer. A. B. Clements has a striking copy of Sir John Millais' "Coffin cloud" picture, of which he has managed to catch much of the energy; the figures stand out capitably. His "Good night to Skye" also attracts attention by the vividness of the colours used. There is a whole gallery of charming girls' heads by Miss A. Pearson, who has developed a special talent in this direction, while Miss M. Solomon, to mention only one more out of many, has a very home-like scene in water colour, a towered village church by a broad and placid river. There is an interesting series of photographs taken in and about Soochow by A. Olsen, who uses a surface paper which gives the effect almost of a copper etching, and is worth the attention of photographic amateurs.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE CLASSES.

Closing Exercises

Probably the first school to close in Shanghai was that of Dr. Gilbert Reid, which has been conducted in the Polytechnic. The closing exercises took place on Saturday at four o'clock. In spite of the attractions of a Saturday afternoon, quite a number of the friends and committee of the International Institute, both Chinese and foreigners, came to the gathering. Refreshments were served as the guests arrived. By half-past four the meeting was called to order by Dr. Reid. The leading feature was the part taken by the pupils. No formal address was given. It had been hoped that Dr. John Fryer would give an address, but unfortunately he could not come. In beginning the exercises, Dr. Reid explained that for two years he had given at the Polytechnic weekly lectures, which had ended the previous Thursday. For a year and a half he had conducted classes in English, history, and political science, whose examination closed the day before. When a school of the Polytechnic conducted by a Chinese had ceased early in 1893, he had been requested by the Director, (the Rev. Dr. A. P. Parker), to carry on a school, paying a nominal rent to the Polytechnic. He had been given full liberty to carry on the school in his own way. English had been the main branch, the teaching being given by Mrs. Reid and himself. The Polytechnic had just decided that no more classes should be conducted, but that their premises should be used for a library. Whether his classes should continue would be decided later, when the International Institute would itself decide to provide a building or not. For the use of the Polytechnic he would extend his thanks to the Polytechnic Committee. He could not say the school had any special excellence, but he could say there had been hard work. What was done could be seen in part by the exercises of the pupils. Dr. Reid then invited Sir Robert Bredon to preside.

In a few brief remarks, Sir Robert expressed his pleasure in the school and the manner in which it had been conducted, and he was glad to have the opportunity to see what the pupils could do.

He then called on Chi'n Kuan-ying to read an essay in English on "Why there has been so little friendliness between China and foreign countries." Lin Chi-hsiang gave an English declamation, followed by an essay in Chinese from Hsi Cho-jen on "Foreign trade in China." Two declamations in English were then spoken by one of the advanced pupils, Hoiao Ting-an, and by one of the younger pupils, Chao Chao-lien. An amusing essay in colloquial mandarin was read by Tang I-cheng, a Chinese Master of Arts, on "Reform." Next came an essay in English on "Railroads in China" by Sha Ching. Finally an essay was read in Chinese on "Extraterritoriality in China" by Yen Shan-fang.

Dr. Reid then showed the record kept for the term of each student, and explained that some dozen of the students stood close in the upper grade of merit. The four best had been chosen, to whom His Excellency Lü Hai-huan had consented to present prizes. The first one was Hu Won-yao, the second Sha Ching, the third Liu Chi-kang, the fourth P'ang Shan-ching.

His Excellency said he was delighted with the exercises of the pupils who had taken part and he was sure faithful teaching had been given by Dr. Reid. He trusted the class work would continue.

Dr. Reid then thanked the friends who had come, and dismissed the scholars in the hope that rooms would be provided to re-open the school in the autumn.

"A ROPE YARN."

A case was brought before the Japanese Consul-General on Tuesday which was as full of complications as it could well be. It appears that on the 16th June a four-inch hawser, of the value of \$500, was missed from the Norwegian str. Ella. The hawser was laid out on the dock to dry during the morning and was there when the officers went below for tiffin. During the tiffin hour it mysteriously disappeared. The theft was reported to the River Police at once, but in making his report the captain forgot to mention that his steamer Ella was a Norwegian boat, and in also reporting that three of the crew had deserted, did not say that they were Norwegians. The Ella left for Japan the same day. Thus the Police were left with a very difficult problem to solve.

Their first proceeding was a visit to the river str. Ella, and it was only then that they found out that the steamer from which the hawser was stolen was the Norwegian boat of that name. Next natives detective were set to look out for traces of the stolen hawser. Two reports were received—one that the hawser had been seen on a boat going up the Hongkew Creek, another that the hawser had been seen in the French Settlement. Both reports proved correct. Inspector Mellows paid a visit to the French Concession and himself saw the stolen hawser laid out in the road to dry. Enquiries were made and it was found that a Chinese store-keeper there had purchased the rope from a Japanese in the Boone Road. Further enquiries showed that it had been taken up the Hongkew Creek and had lain in a Japanese boat-maker's shop in Boone Road for some days. Several Chinese receivers had had offers of the hawser, but their prices were not sufficiently high, and the Chinese in whose possession it was found was the successful purchaser at \$60.

With the aid of the French police the Chinese receiver was arrested and he identified the occupier of the shop in Boone Road as the man from whom he bought it. He also stated that the Japanese shop-man told him he did a lot of business with the ships and could sell him lots of similar articles, and old iron, etc. At the Japanese Consulate yesterday the Chinese receiver again identified the Japanese shop-man, but the latter denied that he had had anything to do with the Chinese receiver. He admitted that the hawser had lain in his shop for some time, but said that he kept it there for a friend. The friend came forward and admitted that the rope was his, and that it was he who sold it to the receiver. The receiver, however, still persisted that the shop-keeper sold the rope to him. The Japanese who admitted the sale of the hawser said he bought it from three Norwegian sailors.

The next move of the police was to endeavour to obtain the names and effect the arrest of the Norwegian sailors,

but the names of the three deserters from the Ella had not been reported at the Norwegian Consulate, so that until the return of the Ella little can be done in the way of arresting the Norwegians.

THE LOUZA MURDER.

The detective's second who was wounded by the first man arrested in connection with this murder died on Sunday.

Eight men were arrested in a brothel in Canton Road on Friday night, on the charge of being concerned in this murder. From information received the police then made another raid, this time on a house in Canton Road. They secured one man, who attempted to fire a revolver at a native detective. A second man escaped over the roof. It is expected that a day will shortly be set apart for the trial of the prisoners on this charge, who now number 11.

WAR NOTES AND NEWS.

5th July.

Very little besides the brief dispatch from Admiral Togo has so far been made public in regard to the sortie from Port Arthur a week ago and the subsequent engagement by the two fleets. The admiral has amplified his statement but not materially altered it. He still maintains that one Russian battleship was sunk and other vessels were damaged. The Russians, on the other hand deny that they suffered any damage. The latest to come to hand is from the "Chefoo Daily News," which publishes a report made by a Chinese, who stated that he was in the vicinity of the fighting. What he says he saw was three Japanese torpedo boats and two large vessels disabled by guns of the Russians, whether from the forts or from men-of-war, he was unable to say; the damaged vessels withdrew from the vicinity of Port Arthur about daylight on Friday morning, accompanied by a cruiser and three uninjured torpedo boats, the latter stopping and searching the junk which carried himself and three companions, who were allowed to proceed.

A very high tribute to the Japanese has been paid by Miss Genevieve Russell, one of the American volunteer nurses at Hiroshima in a letter to a Japanese friend. The "Japan Times" publishes the letter, in the course of which Miss Russell expresses the feeling that those she came to succour and help will be "cruelly disappointed" with the American nurses. She goes on: "These two weeks have been intensely interesting to me. I have been very happy in the part of nursing which I enjoy most, the practical care of the patients, and every day my admiration has grown for what I consider the best hospital I have ever seen, I believe, in the world. It is not in technique that you are so ahead of us all, though that is perfect; it is in spirit, in motive. Our stay in Japan may fail to accomplish much which you hoped for, but if those of us who feel it can carry back a little of the cheerful, unselfish devotion of the Japanese people—a little of the spirit of brotherhood which there is here—some good may come after all."

Latest news from the excursion party on the Manshu Maru was that they had reached Seoul, where the festivities were to include a dinner at the Imperial palace and a soirée at the Japanese legation.

We lately gave two descriptions of Harbin under war conditions. Another has been clipped by the "Kobe Herald" from a London journal: "The thaw has come. For this marshy town, without pavements, without sewers, without anything which is necessary to the health of cities, a thaw is the signal for frightful chaos. As the soil is frozen, the snow cannot penetrate the surface, and is transformed into a sort of fetid slime, which right in the middle of the town becomes a pestilential liquid producing cholera and typhoid. The streets become odious collections of filth, in which carriages enter up to the middle of the wheels. If the sun shines this filth may be sucked up and caused to evaporate a little, but if it rains one cannot say where the misery of the besieged, for it is a veritable mud siege, will end. Harbin, which has been visited by cholera during the past two years and by typhus every summer, will, this year perhaps, be the victim of plague. The wounded are being brought to Harbin, and it will be no advantage to them if they die here of cholera. Enormous sums are being collected for wounded in Russia, and some of this money might well be spent in sweeping, washing, and disinfecting Harbin. At present it is a wretched place of sojourn for the sick."

Many are the devices for evading the Censor. A Jewish surgeon with the Russian army hit on a bright one. He was sending a letter to his mother at Warsaw. We quote the "L. & C. Express": "The letter, which is written in the usual official Russian style and bears the stamp of the Censor, states that the writer is in good health, that admirable order prevails among the troops, who are certain of victory and amply supplied with all necessities, and that there is so little illness that army surgeons have hardly anything to do! It concludes with a request that his mother send some Hebrew books, of which he gives the titles in Hebrew. These read: 'Famine and Destitution,' 'Consequent Fearful Epidemic,' 'Scarcely any Sanitary Appliances,' 'Demoralisation of the Army constantly increasing,' 'End of Discipline,' 'Wish I were taken Prisoner.'

Persons coming in from Newchwang, says the "Chefoo Daily News," report that there is severe fighting in the vicinity of that town, indeed close enough to make the residents get upon the roofs of their houses at night to watch the flashes of artillery firing and cock their ears to catch the reports of the guns. Heavy cannonading was heard during the entire night of the 26th June, and the fire was plainly visible from Newchwang, at a distance that was estimated at six or seven miles in a south-easterly direction. If this be true, the Japanese forces must have been making an effort, and a rapid one, to cut off the attempted relief of Port Arthur, and if reports of the positions of the respective combatants in that locality are correct, at least six thousand Russian troops are in a bad box. The same issue of the paper states that a number of military observers with the Russian troops have had to return to Newchwang to renew their outfits, which were abandoned during the hasty retreat of the troops they were accompanying. One of these officers, an old veteran of the British army, said to people whom he saw on his return into Newchwang that

the artillery fire of the Japanese was simply superb. "I'll tell you what," said he, "the world has a good deal to learn from this war. The Japanese artillery fire is magnificent. We had to abandon everything and run like h—l; it was a question of legs."

IMPERIAL CHINESE POSTAL TARIFF NO. 40.

A CRITICISM OF INTER-ZONE BOOK POST RATES.

A correspondent sends us the following:—

Book Post.			
Under.....	3 oz.	.....	3 cents.
From.....	3 to 5 "	.....	12 "
".....	8, 16 "	.....	24 "
".....	16, 32 "	.....	48 "
".....	32, 48 "	.....	72 "
Letter Post is	cheaper until	3 oz. is reached.	
" " " "	between 3 "	and 6 oz.	
" " " "	" 8 "	" 12 "	
" " " "	" 16 "	" 24 "	
" " " "	" 32 "	" 36 "	

IMPERIAL POSTAL GUIDE, 1903.

(V.) Letters.

§ 19. "..... also all packages of other mail matter closed against inspection, are subject to letter rate of postage."

Moral.—Close packets of the above weights against inspection!!

LATEST NEWS FROM PORT ARTHUR.

TRANSLATED FROM THE "UNIVERSAL
GAZETTE."

Chefoo, 2nd July.

According to statements made by European and Chinese refugees from Dalny and the vicinity of Port Arthur, some shells from Japanese artillery fell in the city on the early morning of the 30th June, but did no harm. The Japanese fleet bombarded at the same time. The hospitals at Port Arthur and the surrounding places are unable to accommodate the wounded soldiers being sent there after daily encounters on land, and consequently many residences of the natives are being transformed to receive sick-beds under the flag of the Red Cross.

On the 26th there was a skirmish at Changlingtso, 45 li eastward of Port Arthur, and on the following day a great number of the Japanese troops arrived at Lungtan, 25 li off Port Arthur; one of the refugees says that over 10,000 Japanese have landed there.

On the coast 30 li south-east of Port Arthur a war-vessel was seen stranded on a rock and two funnels were seen on the water.

There were only four large warships and ten destroyers in the harbour on the 30th June.

The crew of a German steamer from Newchwang say that about 1 p.m. on Friday they saw at sea, 40 miles from Chefoo, two Japanese battleships and five cruisers firing towards the north. They were too far distant to see what was being fired at.

A German gentleman has received a telegram from Newchwang to the effect that early on Friday a Russian torpedo-boat left Newchwang for

Port Arthur, and he also affirmed that the boat was sent to receive Admiral Skrydloff, who at that time was on board. The same informant believes that the Port Arthur fleet will come out to protect this boat.

A junkman states that yesterday afternoon four large transports with Japanese troops and provisions arrived at Dalny.

Chinese from Tiger Hill say that incessant firing was heard from 10 a.m. until 7 p.m. on Thursday. Other informants state that at 3 p.m. on Friday firing was heard, and about 5 p.m. the Japanese fleet was in activity near Siaopingtao island. About 500 Japanese are occupying the majority of native houses at the above island.

A traveller from Dalny says that a great number of Japanese troops marched for Port Arthur on Thursday.

A refugee from Port Arthur, who left the harbour at 8 p.m. yesterday, says that only four large war vessels, nine destroyers and over twenty torpedo-boats were lying in the harbour. The same informant states that in the naval fighting outside the entrance of Port Arthur, which took place on Wednesday, a large war vessel of two funnels and two masts (Poltava type) and a torpedo boat were destroyed. It was rumoured that Russian soldiers at Port Arthur are, from fear of the Japanese troops, conspiring to kill officers and fly away.

A coachman engaged in car transport at Golden Hill says that 200 sailors are guarding the fort at Liaotishan while 350 are stationed at Golden Hill with ten guns.

Provisions at Port Arthur are sufficient, but fodder is scarce.

Another informant says that the artillery of the 11th Division proceeded to Tungshuk'ou from Hsiaotsek'ou, between the 26th and the 27th June, and occupied Pingtoushan (500 feet high) and Pachi mountain (1,000 feet), seven miles and a half off the fort at the eastern entrance of Port Arthur and 10 miles off the city. As the result of this the Japanese infantry occupied Siaopingtao island. The artillery, at first, made trial shots in order to calculate the range, and fortunately destroyed mines laid by Russians. The Russian fleet, at that time, bombarded the artillery's flank and killed forty; the number of wounded is unknown. The Japanese captured seventy Russians.

Another informant says that the Japanese troops marched in the direction of the eastern coast from Dalny and occupied, after fighting from the 26th to the 28th June, the surrounding heights about ten miles off Port Arthur. He saw the Japanese fleet hurrying for Port Arthur on Friday night.

Russians who left Port Arthur on Friday say that as the result of fights on the

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are admirably adapted for curing diseases incidental to females. At different periods of life women are subject to complaints which require a peculiar medicine; and it is now an indisputable fact that there is nothing so suitable for complaints of this nature as Holloway's Pills. For all the debilitating disorders incidental to the sex, and in every contingency perilous to the life and health of women—youthful or aged, married or single—they are a safe and reliable remedy. Their purifying qualities render them invaluable to females of all ages. They are searching and cleansing, yet invigorating; a few doses will speedily remove irregularities in the system, and thereby establish health on a sound and firm basis.

26th and 27th ult., as many as 2,000 wounded have been sent into the town, on richias and any other available conveyances, to be treated in the hospital. They add that the Russian fleet was at sea, when they left, and they saw the Japanese fleet making towards Port Arthur.

A traveller from Newchwang states that on the 29th ult., four Russian destroyers were engaged by Japanese and three sank. The fourth escaped into Newchwang and was lying in the harbour there.

THE TRANSPORT DISASTER.

OFFICERS KILLED AND SAVED.

MAJORITY OF FOREIGN OFFICERS BELIEVED DROWNED.

FROM THE "KOBE CHRONICLE."

The "Asahi" observes that there now seems little reason to doubt that Captain John Campbell, master of the Hitachi Maru, met his death when disaster overtook the transport. This being generally accepted, the Government is now making investigations with a view to decorating him for his services and granting a pension to his family, as in the case of a Japanese officer under similar circumstances. The same measures are being taken with regard to Mr. Glass, the Chief Engineer of the Hitachi, and other foreign officers. Mr. Hayashi Asataro, of the Moji branch of the N. Y. K., who has been making inquiries into the fate of the crews of the Idzumi, Hitachi, and Sado, reports to Mr. Yatsui, manager of the N. Y. K. at Kobe, that the total of the crews of the three steamers who were saved and brought to Moji is 117, being 16 from the Hitachi, and 101 from the Sado, including the third officer. From these men it is learned that Captain Campbell, who was on the bridge when the Russians approached, had his right foot completely shot away. He was seen sitting on a chair near his cabin for a time afterwards. Some say he threw himself overboard, but the crew saw little of him after he was shot. Mr. Glass, the Chief Engineer, was seen lying in the passage between his cabin and the engine-room, also wounded by a projectile. Mr. Bishop, the Second Engineer, was working in very high spirits up to the last. It is stated he once jumped into the water, but clambered on board again, helped to lower a boat, and left with thirty or forty men, he being at the helm. Two or three of the men in the boat were swept away by a shot and the rest jumped overboard. Mr. Bishop was seen swimming and clinging to an oar. It is supposed he is among the drowned. Captain Anderson, of the Sado, Mr. Kerr, Chief Engineer, Mr. Dring, Chief Officer, and Messrs. Yahiko and Kawata, purser and clerk, were picked up by a Russian boat and taken on board one of the warships. Mr. Carmichael, Second Engineer, and a few seamen and stokers, rowed to a warship. Captain Higo, Chief Engineer Kubo, Purser Yoshida, and all the other members of the crew of the Idzumi who were not killed, may have been taken on board one of the Russian ships. The boatswain and 14 men were killed by the first firing at the Idzumi.

THE REINFORCEMENT OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

FROM THE "TIMES."

(BY THE MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

His Imperial Majesty the Czar of All the Russias having left his capital in order to inspect the reinforcements ordered to the Far East, a convenient opportunity is offered for investigating the conditions under which these troops can reach the theatre of hostilities and be supplied when they arrive there.

The numbers already on the spot have been estimated in these columns by two different methods, first by a calculation of railway transport, and next by a computation of the strength of units. Whether we adopt one method or the other, the figures work out approximately to the same result—namely, in round figures, 250,000 men east of Baikal by the middle of May, and a field army not exceeding 150,000 all told, giving a combatant strength south of Mukden at this moment of not over 100,000 men but probably less. Should events prove that the numbers have not been underestimated, the inference will be that the calculation of the through traffic of the Trans-Siberian and East China railways, made before the war began, has proved to be correct. It was assumed at the outset that the daily average of military trains running eastward from Baikal would probably not much exceed four a day under the conditions then prevailing, and that, given the necessity for the dispatch of stores, supplies, transport, and construction material, the daily arrivals at Harbin would not be more than 800 a day—a somewhat different figure from the 6,000 a day of the St. Petersburg estimate. Given 150,000 men on the ground on 8th February, and a daily reinforcement of 800 men, it was clear that by the middle of May the numbers in the Far East would reach the total of about 230,000, and if to these we add some 14,000 reserves, locally incorporated, we are sufficiently close to the figures given on Monday last, arrived at by a study of the war strengths of units known to be on the spot.

Now, if we glance back at the fictions which have been disseminated in the Press of all countries by St. Petersburg, we are bound to conclude that the authorities who gave out the information were either very ignorant or else rated the intelligence of the world very low. For instance, it was reported by a telegram from St. Petersburg on 3rd February that the Russian Army which would operate in the Far East, including those on the spot and en route, aggregated 390,000 men, and that an addition would be made to these figures at the rate of 110,000 men a month, which should at this moment give Russia 720,000 men in East Asia, or about two-thirds more than she is believed to possess.

If we take it another way and accept with becoming humility a daily arrival of 6,000 men, the present number, all included, should be 750,000. Thus this fresh flight of the Icarus of the Russian Press Bureau has quite as lamentable an end as the other, and both calculations fall to the ground by reason of the dead weight of their own inherent imbecility.

Let us be charitable before everything else, and allow that the preponderating note in these assertions is stupidity

rather than conscious fraud; and let us express a pious hope that the Russian military authorities are not such bungling amateurs as their professed expectations require us to believe.

There are some signs that Russia is beginning to recognise that she has a public opinion both at home and abroad to reckon with, and the official reports from the seat of war disclose a very welcome spirit of refreshing frankness. In estimating the power Russia possesses to reinforce her troops in East Asia we should certainly be inclined to accept in the main the assurances conveyed by Prince Khilkoff to the Czar concerning the future possibilities of railway traffic. Even if the forecast made by the Minister of Ways and Communications is somewhat optimistic, it is certainly best for Japan to assume the maximum efficiency of the railway; anything short of this will be so much the more to her advantage and so much surplus in hand.

According to Prince Khilkoff the average number of trains now running on the section west of Baikal, from Cheliabinsk to Irkutsk, is ten each way. These trains have not only to carry troops, stores, mails, supplies, and munitions of war, but also the material for the construction of the circum-Baikal railway, for fresh sidings to be made east of the lake, as well as provisions for the inhabitants along the line who "have been deprived of the first necessities of life owing to the cessation of ordinary traffic." It is hoped that by the present date 11 trains will run each way every 24 hours, and we will take the Minister's word for it that this anticipation has been realised.

Prince Khilkoff, however, confesses that up to the time of the recent thaw on Lake Baikal the Manchurian railway has not been able to exceed the number of six trains a day; but during his stay in the East he was able to make such arrangements as might be expected to ensure the raising of this number to nine each way every 24 hours. This result he expected to secure by the construction of 11 fresh sidings, by the provision of a better supply of fuel, and by the transfer across the lake, effected during his visit, of 65 locomotives, 25 passenger coaches, and 2,013 goods vans and trucks. Now every traffic manager is aware that on a single railway, given a fairly well-laid line, properly equipped, and sufficient rolling-stock, the question of movement of trains depends upon the distance of the stations apart, or, failing stations, of the sidings. From Baikal to Harbin alone it is, roughly, 1,200 miles, and with stations 25 miles apart, as they are, the addition of 11 supplementary sidings is quite inadequate to make a radical change in the conditions of through traffic.

Considering the striking analogy between the conditions of the Trans-Siberian and those of the Canadian-Pacific Railway, it is very desirable that the managers of the latter undertaking should give us the conclusions they must have long since formed on the question of maximum through traffic, since these would be a most useful check upon Russian calculations.

Of the nine trains Prince Khilkoff hopes to see proceeding eastward when all his improvements are effected he proposes to allot six to military traffic, one to mails and passengers, and two to the transport of building materials, fuel, and articles of primary necessity for the inhabitants of the Trans-Baikal region. Thus the maximum number of six military trains, which we anticipated before the war, will not even now be exceeded. As

the Great Russian General Staff hoped for 12 trains a day, and as the "Viedomosti," as late as 13th April, talked of 24, we begin to observe that military science in Russia is not exalted above its modest deserts, and we may perhaps ask ourselves whether Russia, as a neighbour to India, is not everything that we can desire and very much more than we deserve.

As to the circum-Baikal railway, destined to complete the fatal gap in the Russian line of communications, the summary of Prince Khilkoff's report sent by our Russian correspondents is less explicit; but in an interview with the correspondent of the "Matin" the Minister has expressed an opinion that this section "will not be open before the month of August." Important as this section will be, we can temporarily afford to neglect it, since it is evident that it will not be available for the purposes of the campaign during the present summer.

Until this line is open all military and other traffic has to pass across the lake by boat. On the lake there are two steamers available, the Baikal and the Angara. The Baikal carries, on three pairs of rails laid along her axis on the main deck, 25 to 28 railway carriages with their loads at each trip, and at the speed of 7-5 knots makes the double journey five times in two days when the ice is completely dispersed. So long as the ice is even 3ft. thick the time occupied by a single journey may be three days. Closely packed, the 25 carriages take 1,000 men, or 200 horses, while, on the upper decks and below, 2,000 more men can be penned in. The Angara can also carry 1,500 men, sardine fashion, on each journey, and is not adapted for carrying railway plant. Therefore, if it were merely a question of transferring a mob from one side of the lake to the other, the maximum carrying capacity would be 11,250 men a day.

According to our advices from Moscow, the reopening of the steamer traffic was anticipated on May 3rd. Many people, basing their calculations upon the maximum capacity of steamers and trains, overstate the power of Russia to reinforce her army in the East. If we admit Prince Khilkoff's estimate of six military trains a day and allow these trains each 25 carriages holding 40 men apiece—although actually they are only taking 25 to 30—it is certain that 6,000 men can be passed along the line in a single day but not every day or every day of the week. What may be possible, the utmost possible, for one day does not represent the average, and it is from their failure to take the whole situation into account that so many calculators have come to grief, including, apparently, those at the Russian War Office.

The Trans-Siberian and its continuation in Manchuria is practically the sole line of communications, not only for the army, but also for the navy and the civil population throughout Russian East Asia, since the assistance which will be afforded by the waterways of the Volga, Amur, Sungari, and other rivers hardly promises much relief and will come to an end in the early autumn with the return of the frost.

It has been frequently shown in these columns that the transport of army stores and supplies, together with that of construction material and supplies for the local population, must necessarily absorb much of the traffic. Prince Khilkoff shows that between January 25 and March 12, a period of 47 days, the eastward traffic amounted to 425 tons of stores a day, or, at the rate of nine tons per wagon, about 47 wagons or nearly two trains a day, but in practice probably

rather more. This too, at a moment when everything except the essential was put on one side for the sake of the rapid dispatch of urgently-needed reinforcements.

According to the calculations of that excellent periodical the "France Militaire," confirmed by those of an Austrian technical journal, the daily wants of an army of 300,000 men and 100,000 horses represent a daily weight of 1,600 tons a day in food alone. Therefore, if the country could not supply, not only now, but continuously, a large proportion of this amount, it seems clear that the maximum carrying power of the railway could not suffice to feed the army since 1,600 tons a day represent 177 wagons or seven trains of 25 wagons, one in excess of the number of military trains which Prince Khilkoff expects to obtain daily. It was, therefore, not at random that the Japanese staff reckoned that 250,000 men was the largest army Russia could maintain in the Far East by means of the railway, and the only remaining question, as regards supply, is how much the country can produce and for how long, and also how much the army stores in the East contain and when they will be emptied. As to the latter point, there are reports, which seem worthy of credence, that the Russian commissariat was not permitted to take the necessary steps to complete a large reserve before the war; in any case, this is the reason now adduced for a tardily admitted shortage of this reserve, and although some organs of the Russian Press declare that supplies exist for 300,000 men for another six weeks, it is doubtful whether the facts are as they represent.

Again, the proceedings of the Russians in Manchuria with regard to the local supplies are very suggestive. If numerous reports from independent sources are to be believed, the Russians are practically sweeping all southern Manchuria of its supplies, cattle, food, and horses, without payment. When the Chinese object, the Viceroy sends a note to the Tartar General, saying that the Russians, "who are marching onwards conquering," must be supplied with provisions, and he asks pertinently, "whether the Russians are likely to remain contented to be starved to death?" Certainly, they will not be contented, but the question is whether they will be starved, discontentedly or otherwise.

An army may clear a whole district of supplies and live upon that and little else for a certain length of time, the period varying with the density of the population, the numbers of the army, and the nature and quantity of the crops and stock. But that harvest is only reaped once in a district during a campaign, and famine then reigns in the land. The system of rapine initiated by the Russian Army is generally fatal to discipline, and it will not be at all surprising if the Russian forces eventually show the ill effects of the measures to which they seem to have been compelled to resort.

In view of all these considerations, which are very serious, and become increasingly so as fresh troops are placed in the field, it would be a sanguine estimate that would henceforward greatly advance the numbers which Russia can dispatch per month to the Far East. It is not easy to give a definite figure, but, in the writer's belief, Russia cannot send more than 20,000 men a month to the East in a condition to take the field, and how these numbers, joined with those already on the spot, are to be fed, passes

the wit of man to imagine. Moreover, all these calculations presume the absolute security of the railway. Now that the Japanese are penetrating into Manchuria there is a visible unrest spreading among the native population, and attacks by brigands are recorded on a crescendo scale even within a few miles of Liaoyang, hitherto the centre of the Russian position. The military danger may not be great, but, so long as these attacks continue, the immense length of railway must be closely guarded and the field army proportionately reduced. The taking of supplies without payment and the burning of native towns and homesteads are also of a nature to injure seriously the Russian cause.

Let us now turn to the troops about to depart with the Imperial benediction, and observe how true it is that not all the Russians, nor even Greater Russia, but only a very little bit of little Russia can find its way to the Far East in military guise under existing circumstances.

A Russian Army corps of the Western pattern numbers, all told, 41,000 men with 124 guns, inclusive of its cavalry division, and has with it 3,717 carriages and 17,000 horses.

The above number of men, horses, carriages, and guns required for their transport to the East 216 trains, and would occupy the entire military traffic leaving the east bank of Lake Baikal for 37 days. If the first train left Moscow on 1st June, it would reach Mukden about 6th July, and the corps would be completely concentrated on 13th August, thus monopolising the entire traffic for two months and a half.

Even if the corps were made less mobile, and the cavalry division excluded, the concentration would not be effected before the end of July. It is further evident that no such monopoly of traffic is possible, the circumstances of the army being what they are, thus the intervention of even a single complete and fully-mobilised army corps from the West presents difficulties next to insurmountable. What will probably happen will be that a certain number of battalions and batteries will be dispatched with a great flourish of trumpets, together with drafts to make good losses, and that these will be magnified into complete army corps and will figure as such on the Russian lists. It may be recalled that the dispatch of the residue of the 10th and 17th Army Corps, each of which has an infantry brigade already at the front, was promised for 15th April and is already a month overdue. The arrival at Kharbin of the residue of these two army corps, including a reserve division at Kazan also under orders, could not be secured before the end of September. Let us therefore hope, for their sakes, that they will carry with them winter clothing, despite the dog-days of their setting out. Meanwhile the 4th Siberian Army Corps is straggling all over the line of communications, and on one can say when the railway will be clear. The block caused by all these heavy liabilities has certainly been very great, and a vivid light is thrown upon the situation west of Baikal in mid-April by a correspondent of the "Viedomosti" proceeding eastward, who declares that "all the stations are crowded with goods vans and piled up with goods; it is said that 1,000 goods vans have been blocked." This is confirmed by a correspondent of the "Novoe Vremya," who declares that the railway stations are not suitable for movements on a large scale. He says that the condition of the station of Manchuria, the chief centre of the

Eastern Chinese railway, is simply indescribable, and he adds that the officials are run off their feet and have become almost hysterical; collisions with the public, he adds, occur daily.

Thus, while all our attention is naturally riveted upon the feats of arms at the front, the pulse of the campaign is best felt far in rear of the contending armies, and it is certainly a moderate statement to affirm that the situation on the Russian side in one to cause the gravest anxiety.

Meanwhile Japan, so long as she retains the command at sea, is practically at home at the seat of war. From the rich stores of her abundant population she retains the power of continuously placing two or more men in the field for every one that Russia brings up. She can regulate her action by that of her enemy, and always anticipate it, since she can throw troops into Manchuria with greater facility, greater speed, and in more efficient condition.

The final success of Russia in this campaign is not, therefore, as yet within sight.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE PORT OF HAKODATE.

The following information has been kindly forwarded to us by the Hon. John Goodnow, U. S. Consul-General, for publication:—

Consular Agency of the United States,
Hakodate, Japan, April 2nd, 1904.
No. 23.

E. C. BELLows, Esq.,
Consul-General of the United States, Yokohama.

SIR,—Hakodate being a fortress and a military post has on that account been declared to be in a state of siege and under martial law since the 10th day of February 1904.

Special instructions have been issued regarding the navigation of the approaches of this harbour, and for the information of American vessels that may be bound to this port, I herewith send you the substance of the same and would respectfully suggest that the said information be sent to San Francisco, New York, and Shanghai, as most vessels bound to this place sail from those ports.

The approaches to the harbour have been mined with both contact mines and others connected with the shore.

It is forbidden for a vessel to enter or leave this port between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

Vessels bound to this port must stop outside of a line drawn one mile from the outside of Hakodate Head and running to one mile outside and off Mussel Point and hoist their ensign and number and wait until the pilot steamer approaches and then obey the signals of the latter regarding the courses to be steered.

Any vessel that disregards the above instructions and succeeds in passing through the mines will be liable to be ordered to leave the port for such length of time as the Naval Officer in command of the pilot steamer may think fit and will not be allowed to again enter the port until the expiration of such time.

I am, etc.,

E. J. KING,
Consular Agent.

CHINA "CHOPS."

FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN THE
"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" OF THE 2ND
OF JUNE.

The question of "chop," or mark, is an all-important one for shippers of goods to China. Perhaps for no market in the world is it more necessary that the trade-marks upon our productions should be jealously safeguarded. It was a satisfaction to find when the draft of our treaty with China (dated 5th September, 1902) came home that one of the articles (No. 7) was as follows:—

"Inasmuch as the British Government afford protection to Chinese trade-marks against infringement, imitation, or colourable imitation by British subjects, the Chinese Government undertake to afford protection to British trade-marks against infringement, imitation, or colourable imitation by Chinese subjects. The Chinese Government further undertake that the Superintendents of Northern and of Southern trade shall establish offices within their respective jurisdictions under control of the Imperial Maritime Customs, where foreign trade-marks may be registered on payment of a reasonable fee."

It was reassuring to know that the question of trade marks was to be considered, although the wording of the article did not afford the promise of anything very effective to those who were in touch with the China trade and knew the difficulties of the case. It is more than a year and a-half since the treaty was signed and eight months since it was ratified, but as yet no definite arrangements have been made to secure the effectual protection of trade-marks. The Foreign Office has several times been asked for information on the subject, and the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce has written to the Deputy Inspector-General of Customs at that port, but the only answer obtainable is that "the system will be put into effect without unnecessary delay." Our Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which ought to have been interested in this matter, has shown itself to be curiously unpractical, in spite of the fact that it had within its reach information of the best and most useful character.

Article 7 of our last treaty with China will be of little value unless it is taken hold of in a thoroughly practical fashion and moulded to some purpose by business men. If our Foreign Office desires to do a real service to British commerce it should consult some of the leading houses which trade with the Far East. It could thus learn how our "chops" are being imitated and how measures might be devised to prevent such pirating. Article 7 provides for the protection of British marks against imitation by Chinese subjects. That can readily be dealt with. It is also provided that offices shall be established at Tientsin and Shanghai where marks can be registered, and this, as far as it goes, may be of service. But the chief trouble that afflicts us in the matter of trade-marks in the China market is not touched by these provisions. When the merchant of another nationality imports goods into China and shamefully stamps his importations with marks which are exact or very close copies of marks carried by British goods the reputation of which he is trying to trade upon, what remedy is there? With difficulty an injured party may bring the defaulter up before his (the defaulter's)

own counsel, but that is of little or no practical avail. Nor can the Chinese authorities take action, because no Western nation will at present agree to have its subjects tried in a Chinese court. There seems to be but one natural solution of this problem—a mixed court might be established. The various nationalities could elect representatives to it. The court might meet periodically, say at Tientsin and Shanghai, and its decisions should be final. This court could co-operate with the Chinese court in cases where Chinese subjects were also involved.

By a recent mail we have received the details of certain recommendations made by Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of Customs to the Imperial Chinese Government, on the question of the registration of trade-marks. We must bear in mind that these recommendations, although put forward by an Englishman, are not those of a British official, and that he deals specifically with trade-mark registration, and not with the question of the effective protection of marks. He suggests the establishment of registration offices at Tientsin and Shanghai, with the Commissioners of Customs as registrars. He proposes that there shall be three designations of trade marks—(1) "Foreign mark," i.e., a trade-mark already registered by a foreign merchant abroad; (2) "special mark," i.e., a trade-mark not registered abroad but used on piece-goods imported and on goods purchased in China; and (3) "Chinese mark," i.e., a trade-mark registered by a Chinese merchant. If a foreign merchant has not registered his trade-mark abroad he must append to his application for registration a declaration to the effect that the said trade-mark has never before been used by any other merchant. The registration is to be for twenty years, at the end of which period it may be renewed. A Chinese merchant must make a similar declaration when applying for registration of a mark. Registration is to be refused in the case of similarity whereby opportunities for fraud can be made. It would appear that registration is not to be given to marks used before the establishment of the registry office. This surely is a mistake and an injustice to long-established marks. A declaration is, we gather, to be made as to the goods upon which a given mark is to be used. In one section of the recommendations we read: "If after registration it be discovered that the goods of a trade-mark are inferior to the samples at first registered the registrar shall have power to cancel the certificate of registration." If this recommendation is enacted a dislocation of custom will be the outcome. It is usual to use the one mark on a variety of cloths, so far at any rate as cotton and woollen goods are concerned. These are differentiated by a variety of colours in the stampings, in the tickets, or in the combinations of the stampings. If one "chop" must be associated with but one cloth the value of user will be lessened considerably. Another recommendation is that "it must be made plain, either upon the goods themselves or upon the wrappers, to whom the goods belong, whether to a firm, a company, or a merchant." This is in accordance with the usual practice so far as Manchester shipments are concerned, it being usual to stamp a "Hong" name upon each piece.

Sir Robert Hart, as we all know, is an administrator of a practical type. Doubtless he will be glad to receive suggestions from quarters that will be mostly concerned. That which he finally recom-

mends is likely to be adopted by the Chinese Authorities. When he has completed this business of the establishment of registration offices—which, after all, can only very partially effect what is required—it is to be hoped that he will give his invaluable aid to the establishment of a system that shall secure in China for trade-mark owners protection against those pirates who are the chief offenders. They are not Chinamen.

Law Reports.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 5th July.

Before Sir HIRAM WILKINSON,
Chief Justice.

MAFEL & Co. v. SARAH MOORE.

Plaintiffs, a Chinese firm carrying on business as furniture dealers at No. 187 Nanking Road, sued defendant as executrix of the will of the late Louis Moore, of Shanghai, to recover \$565, being the balance (\$467) of the cost of certain furniture sold and delivered to the said Louis Moore on the 2nd August 1901, together with \$98, being interest at seven per cent for three years. Defendant admitted the debt and paid \$467 into Court, but denied that plaintiffs were entitled to \$98, or any other sum as interest.

Mr. A. Bidoulac appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper for the defendant.

Mr. Bidoulac said that the amount claimed for interest was correct, but the actual period it covered was two years and ten months. In the first place there was five days' interest due on the whole amount, from the day of the sale to the date of the first payment. That worked out to a few dollars. Then interest on the balance of \$467 at the rate of 7 per cent per annum was claimed from the 6th August of that year until the 4th June last when proceedings were instituted. In answer to this claim defendant had paid into Court \$467 and also \$29 for costs. He would ask his Lordship to consider whether this payment into Court of the costs was proper under the rules of the Court. He referred to rule 54 and submitted that, under the rule, only the amount of the substantive claim of the plaintiffs, or the amount admitted, could be paid into Court. Plaintiffs had been prejudiced in so far as they could only apply to draw the full amount paid into Court, and had they done so and applied for costs to be taxed, they would have been met with the reply that costs could not be taxed after being drawn.

His Lordship said that his decision was that plaintiffs could have drawn the \$467, and if there was any doubt about the costs an application could have been made to the Court.

Continuing, Mr. Bidoulac said that he claimed the interest on trade usage in Shanghai and on the fact that if an account for goods sold remained unsettled after the first month, the seller had a right to charge interest. He had two witnesses to show this.

His Lordship said he was convinced that there was no such usage, and two or twenty witnesses would not be sufficient to prove it. It would be hopeless

to attempt to prove it. There could have been no doubt about drawing the \$467 and an application could then have been made for the costs to be taxed. That would have been the proper course to have followed. Witnesses could be called if Mr. Bidoulac desired, but after what he (his Lordship) had said he did not think Mr. Bidoulac would desire to do so. Interest was not payable under these circumstances.

Mr. White-Cooper said that Mrs. Moore had done her best to pay what was due. There was no doubt whatever that if she had paid \$75 costs into Court, the amount plaintiffs demanded, the case would never have come into Court. The costs were a matter of simple calculation and he had calculated them himself, and was of opinion that plaintiffs were entitled to \$29 costs. (Counsel handed in a letter from Mr. Bidoulac.) He submitted that from this letter, it would be seen that the action simply came into Court over the question of costs.

Mr. Bidoulac said he had not brought his note of the costs with him. He did not furnish it because he was not asked to. The defendant had allowed the time in which their answer should have been filed to elapse, and during the whole of that time correspondence was passing to and fro with a view to a settlement. These attendances he submitted would appreciably affect his costs.

His Lordship said that it was a rule of the Court that costs were not allowed for negotiations. He asked Mr. White-Cooper if a copy of the affidavit handed in with defendant's answer had been served on Mr. Bidoulac.

Mr. White-Cooper replied that it had not, because it was an *ex parte* application.

His Lordship said that nevertheless the other side should have been served with a copy as they had a right to come to Court and get the order set aside.

Mr. White-Cooper handed in a note of the plaintiffs' costs as he had computed them, based upon the costs of a suit for the recovery of less than \$500.

His Lordship said that he considered \$29 covered all the costs. The claim for costs would therefore be disallowed. The plaintiffs would be at liberty to take out of Court the sum of \$467 and \$29 costs, paid in by defendant. The judgment would be a formal one for the defendant, because when the case came before the Court the plaintiffs had got all they were entitled to. There would be no costs for hearing. Interest would be disallowed and defendant would not be granted costs because the money had remained unpaid for so long.

H. B. M. POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 1st July.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq.,
Police Magistrate.

R. v. J. DINEEN, J. TAYLOR, M. JOHNSON, J. HANSEN, H. MANGEL, AND F. DUFFY.

Six men from the British sailing vessel Crown of Germany were charged with being absent without leave since the 28th ult., and further with refusing duty on the 20th ult.

All the prisoners admitted the first charge.

Det.-Sergeant Burnside said that at 2.30 p.m. on the preceding day all the

accused, with the exception of Duffy, came to the station in order, as they said, to give themselves up. Witness obtained the warrants from the British Consulate, and in company with Det.-Sergeant Gilfillan, arrested the men.

Det.-Sergeant Gilfillan stated that at 4 p.m. on the preceding day he arrested Duffy, on a warrant, in the Tiendong Road. He came quietly and gave no trouble.

Robert Davidson, master of the vessel, said that the ship had arrived at Woosung on the 19th ult. after 219 days at sea. She came up river on the 28th ult. Witness had not given any of accused leave. They refused duty at Woosung and never asked for leave. They refused duty on the 20th, all the trouble being caused by the steward, who was not one of the best by a long way. It was his fault that the biscuits went mouldy and the flour smelt bad. Witness did not wish to press the charge if accused were willing to come back and work. He would have given them leave if they had not refused duty.

Johnson said he would go back on board.

Duffy said he had already been put on board by his Worship's orders, but he did not intend to go again.

Dineen stated that he had already told the Captain that he could not work.

His Worship said that he was prepared to see that the men were fairly dealt with, but the trouble was that they always complicated matters by taking the law into their own hands.

Duffy said that his Worship did not know what the men had to put up with at sea.

His Worship said that when the ship got to port the men had an opportunity of making their grievances known. If there were any grievances they should be made known to the shipping Vice-Consul.

Dineen wanted to leave the ship. He was willing, he said, to pay his passage away from Shanghai.

Taylor said he would not go on board.

In reply to his Worship the Captain said that he could not give the men leave when at Woosung. He could not now promise to give them leave and pay unless the owners agreed. He knew that he would not get much work out of the men under the present conditions. If they had asked him he was quite willing to have given leave on the Saturday after they came up river. Witness had been a master for ten years. He was not a hard master. He had never been in a British Court before.

On the charge of refusing duty Duffy admitted that he had done so. The other prisoners were silent.

The Captain said three summonses were out against men who had now returned to work.

His Worship said he could not make these men work. Johnson, who seemed willing to go back, would be discharged and he (his Worship) would advise the master to give this man and those on board some money and some leave at an early date. Duffy had had his chance to go back to work, but as he had not done so he would go to prison for three weeks with hard labour. The summonses against the other men would be adjourned until Monday morning to give them a chance to go back to work. If when the case was heard again they had returned to their ship they would be leniently dealt with. Otherwise they would have to be kept in gaol the whole time the ship was in port.

Shanghai, 4th July.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq.
Police Magistrate.R. v. J. DINEEN, J. TAYLOR, M. JOHNSON,
J. HANSEN, and H. MANGEL.

Five men from the British sailing vessel *Crown* of Germany were charged on remand with being absent without leave since the 28th ult., and further with refusing duty on the 20th ult.

Only J. Dinneen appeared.

R. Davidson, master of the vessel, said that the other four men had returned to work on Friday and Saturday and Harrison, for whose arrest a warrant was still out, had returned that morning. He gave those who returned some money on Saturday and sent them ashore and they had all come back that morning.

His Worship said that the above charge would nevertheless have to be dealt with, and told the Captain to bring the men up on Thursday morning.

The Captain informed his Worship that with the Shipping Vice-Consul's permission Dinneen would be paid off. The Vice-Consul had a guarantee for him. Witness did not want to pay him off, but Dinneen was dissatisfied.

His Worship said that the fact that Dinneen would be paid off did not exempt him from the penalty of the charges brought against him. He would have to pay the cost of the warrant and summons and forfeit six days' pay.

The Captain pointed out that under the ship's articles a member of the crew who refused duty forfeited two days' pay for every day of such refusal. Dinneen had been absent 13 days and although witness did not wish to press for the full penalty he thought that the man ought to forfeit his pay for 13 days. Witness had had to employ a substitute in his place for a day and a night.

His Worship ordered accused to pay the costs of the summons and the warrant, and to forfeit 14 days' pay. He reminded the Captain about bringing up the other men on Thursday, remarking that if he had good reports of them they would simply be bound over to come up for judgment if called upon.

R. v. T. LLEWELLYN.

T. Llewellyn, charged with assaulting one Chiang Seng-tse on the 26th June, appeared again.

In reply to his Worship defendant said that the risha coolie had told him that proceedings had been taken at the Mixed Court against complainant.

His Worship said that he understood from the British Assessor that no such case had been heard. The only way plaintiff's story had been contradicted was by defendant's own story which was itself very contradictory.

Detective-Sergeant Vaughan, said that at 11.40 p.m. on the 26th ult. he went into the charge room at Hongkew and was told by the Sergeant on duty to make enquiries into an assault case. Complainant came in to the station at 11.20 suffering from a very nasty wound. The Sergeant sent him to St. Luke's Hospital. Witness waited until complainant's return about 12, midnight. From the description he gave of his assailant witness recognised Llewellyn, and accompanied by Det. Kingston and complainant he went to defendant's house. When they were trying to open the bamboo gate of defendant's house he called out "Who's there," and on being told let them in. Witness asked him what all the trouble was about and he made two rambling statements to the effect that the next-door neighbours were continually making some noise and that some loafers round the house were trying to

make trouble with his amah. He denied having had any trouble in Hanbury Road that night or having seen complainant earlier in the evening. Witness told him complainant's story at the station. Llewellyn denied having struck the man. He said the Chinaman rode behind him on a bicycle and when abreast of his risha the bicycle slipped and knocked defendant out of the risha. Thereupon complainant ran, leaving the bicycle in the road. Defendant took it home, intending to send it to the police station by his coolie. He denied having used a gun that night, but when witness picked up the gun from the corner and asked him if that was the one he said "yes." Witness and Det. Kingston examined the gun very carefully, but they found no blood on it, only some mud on the stock. There were no cartridges in it and the barrel was so dirty and the light in the room so bad that it was impossible to say whether the gun had been fired that day or not. On Friday last witness met defendant at the Mixed Court. The Court was practically over. Llewellyn asked him where his case was coming on. Witness asked him what case. He said the case against the Chinese referring to the assault case. Witness asked him what proceedings he had taken and he said he had taken proceedings through the Hongkew police station. He said he did not know the Sergeant's name. Witness told him that there must be some misunderstanding. Defendant agreed to accompany him to the Hongkew station and came in a risha as far as Honan Road, where witness lost sight of him. He had not come to Hongkew station since.

His Worship said that at first plaintiff's story was very difficult to believe, because he had said that a foreigner without any apparent reason hit him with a gun. The defendant's account of the affair was a very different one. He gave several contradictory statements as to why he took the bicycle away. At first both stories seemed impossible, and as he felt convinced that the Chinaman was not altogether speaking the truth he was prepared to dismiss the case. But the actions of defendant had been so strange that he (his Worship) was inclined to credit the Chinaman's story to a greater extent than he was before. Plaintiff seemed to have been riding a bicycle but he felt satisfied that something in the nature of an assault had been committed by defendant. He could not get thoroughly to the bottom of the story, and that being so, and defendant having undoubtedly been guilty of a wrongful act, defendant would have to pay \$10 to the Chinaman and costs. If he had been able to get to the bottom of the story the penalty might not have been so light.

Shanghai, 5th July.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq.,
Police Magistrate.

R. v. JAMES HUNT.

James Hunt, of the sailing vessel *Crown* of Germany, was charged with being absent without leave, and refusing duty since the 20th inst.

Detective-Sergeant Gilfillan stated that he had arrested prisoner on the preceding night in Fearon Road. He was in company with some American sailors.

Accused pleaded guilty.

Robert Davidson, master, said that accused had refused duty at the same time as the rest of the crew. He went ashore on the 29th ult. and came back on the 2nd inst. Witness gave him some money and let him go ashore last Saturday. Accused promised to come back on Monday morning, but failed to turn up.

Prisoner said he was willing to go back. He had taken too much drink or he would have gone back on Monday.

His Worship ordered prisoner to forfeit 15 days' pay, pay costs of summons, warrant, and arrest, and go on board with the captain.

Shanghai, 6th July.

Before Sir HIRAM S. WILKINSON,
Chief Justice.

R. v. FREDERICK PENFOLD.

Frederick Penfold was charged with assaulting the mafoo of Sir Hiram Shaw Wilkinson, Chief Justice of the Court, in the presence of the said Chief Justice on the 6th July.

Accused admitted the charge.

His Lordship said that as the offence had been committed so recently he did not wish to decide it at once. Accused could be dealt with at once or he could have the case adjourned until the morrow.

Accused elected to be dealt with summarily. He said that his Lordship's carriage had backed into his risha and upset his risha.

His Lordship—You jumped on my carriage and hit my mafoo. There is too much of that. I think the offence is a great one for two or three reasons. You are fined \$5 and \$3 costs. Now allow me to say to you that it is a very great mistake for you to do a thing of that sort. You know that the Chinese must be protected. You do not know whose servants they are or whether they are foreigners' servants or not. Englishmen have no right to go about striking them.

THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 1st July.

Before Mr. HUANG HSUEN (Magistrate)
and Mr. TWYMAN (British Assessor.)

A Negligent Contractor.

A native contractor was charged with not providing sufficient hoarding on a new building in Minghong Road, thus allowing bricks and building material to fall on the road, to the common danger, between the 1st and 27th June.

Dr. H. W. Boone gave evidence that the hoarding round the building was quite insufficient for its purpose. Bricks and building material were constantly falling into the mission premises. Witness had mentioned the matter to the police three times and they had cautioned the defendant. On the 27th instant a quantity of the hoarding gave way and fell into the Mission yard, one of witness's children having a narrow escape of being killed. He then asked the police to obtain a summons against the defendant.

Detective-sergeant Vaughan gave corroborative evidence. He said he had cautioned the defendant several times during June. The hoarding was a very flimsy affair and was very inadequate.

The defendant was fined \$50 and ordered to erect a proper hoarding within three days.

Thefts from Wharves.

An unemployed native was charged with stealing a quantity of zinc, valued at \$30, from the China Merchants' Wharf, on the 29th June; also with being in unlawful possession of one ingot of copper, valued at \$6, on the Broadway on the 30th June.

After hearing the evidence of Mr. Willis and Detective Bookless, the Court sentenced the prisoner to one month's imprisonment.

Two boatmen were charged with stealing five coils of wire from the Yangtze Wharf Company's godown.

The defendants denied that they had got the wire from the Yangtze Wharf. They said that it came from Jardine's Wharves. They denied the theft and gave the explanation of being in possession of the wire, that they were sent with fifty-five coils of wire to a ship. The ship only took on fifty coils, and when they were returning to the wharf with the other five coils to return them to the godown, they were arrested.

The defendants were remanded in custody in order that further enquiries might be made.

Shanghai, 4th July.

Before Mr. WANG (Deputy Magistrate) and Mr. TWYMAN (British Assessor).

The Recent Murders. - Criminals before the Court.

Seven men were charged with being concerned, together with two others already charged and others not yet in custody, with wilfully and maliciously shooting one Hassan Goolah, thereby causing his death, at No. 53, Swatow Road, at 2 a.m. on the 12th June; also with being concerned together in unlawfully wounding one Chang Loh-yue, by shooting at her with a revolver on the Foochow Road at 2.10 a.m. on the 12th June.

Another native was charged with wilfully and maliciously shooting one Woo King-woo with a revolver, on the Fohkien Road, at 9 p.m. on the 17th June, thereby inflicting wounds which caused his death.

On the application of Sergeant Johnston, the prisoners were remanded in custody until a date to be fixed for the hearing of all the charges against the gang.

Cherchez la Femme.

A native woman of prepossessing appearance was charged with stealing from No. 1733, Avenue Road, between the 1st and 18th April, a quantity of gold, silver and jade-stone articles, pearls, skin clothing, ornaments, stone snuff bottles, etc., of the value of \$30,000; also with wilfully and maliciously setting fire to the dwelling-house, No. 1733, Avenue Road, at 0.50 a.m. on the 19th April, thereby endangering life and causing the destruction of seven houses through the said fire.

Sergeant Johnston stated that at 0.15 a.m. on 19th April last a fire broke out in the house mentioned and burnt, in addition to the house itself, seven other houses. The fire occurred during the absence of the complainant, Zee Ching-foo, husband of the accused. On his return to Shanghai the defendant (his concubine) told him of the fire and said that some loafers had looted the place. Complainant reported the matter to the Police, and enquiries were at once made, the result of which was that the theft was traced to accused; this led to the recovery of almost all the stolen articles from the various places in the Settlement where they had been deposited. The theft was committed a few days previous to the fire. Sergeant Johnston said that he had as witnesses an amah, who saw the removal of the ornaments, and a mafoo, who carried them away to different places, acting under accused's orders.

Both the amah and the mafoo gave evidence at some length in the vernacular.

A representative of the Aschen and Munich Fire Insurance Co. stated that the sum of Tls. 8,000 was paid to the complainant after the fire.

As the amah and the mafoo had made certain disclosures which would necessitate a remand, and further documentary evidence being required of the Insurance Company, the case was remanded until Wednesday next at 2 p.m.

Shanghai, 6th July.

Before Mr. HUANG HSUEN (Magistrate) and Mr. TWYMAN (British Assessor).

Maltreating a Detective.

Two mafoos, in foreign employ, were charged with being concerned together in assaulting Detective Soh Lai, whilst in the execution of his duty, at No. 7, Mohawk Road, on the 6th instant; further, with stealing from the said detective's person a gold ring, a silver fan, and a pair of boots, of the value of \$20, at the same time and place.

A detective's second gave evidence that he was on duty with the complainant in Mohawk Road at 4 a.m. on the 6th instant and saw the complainant stop one of the defendants who was carrying a bundle and ask him what it contained. The complainant then accompanied the man to a stable near. There the complainant was assaulted by several men. Witness recognised the defendants as having taken part in the assault. Immediately he saw what was happening he ran for a policeman and came back with native P. C. 449, who helped the complainant to get away.

The complainant gave evidence that he was on duty on Mohawk Road at 4 a.m. on the 6th instant, when he saw one of the defendants coming along the road carrying a bundle. He stopped the man and asked what the bundle contained. The man replied that it contained four articles of clothing. On opening the bundle witness found eight pieces of clothing inside. The man said that the clothes belonged to his brother who could be found at a stable close by. He accompanied the man to an adjoining stable and was there severely beaten by the two defendants and some other men.

P. C. 59 stated that on the matter being reported at Carter Road Station, he went to No. 7, Mohawk Road, and there arrested the men pointed out to him by the complainant. The first prisoner admitted having seized the detective by his queue.

Three native witnesses were called for the defence. The defendants stated that one of them—the man carrying the bundle—was first assaulted by the complainant, whom they did not know to be a detective.

The first defendant was sentenced to one week's imprisonment for refusing to go to the Police Station when ordered to do so by the detective and for assaulting the detective. The second defendant was sentenced to four days' imprisonment for assisting in the assault on the detective.

Remarkable Arson Case.

Exceptional interest was aroused by a case opened in the afternoon, and the Court was crowded with Chinese, many of them obviously of wealth and position, during the hearing. Prisoner was a young Chinese woman, named Chien Sun-see, and she was charged with stealing from 1733, Avenue Road, between the 1st and the 18th April a quantity of gold, jade-stone and silver articles, silk, skin and cotton clothing, etc., valued at \$30,000; and wilfully and maliciously setting fire to the dwelling-house at 12.50 a.m. on the 19th April, thereby endangering life and causing the destruction of seven houses. A statement handed to the Court by the prosecutor, Chien Chen-fu, Taotai, also charged a young man named Zia Ching-fu, a mafoo and an amah with conspiring with the prisoner to rob him of the articles enumerated. The only charge on the sheet yesterday afternoon was that against the woman. Mr. Loftus E. P. Jones was in Court to watch the interests of Zia.

Nearly all the evidence was taken in Chinese and untranslated. The principal evidence, that of Detective Aiers, was, however, in English.

Oong Zai-sin, shroff to a local insurance company, stated that the premises were insured for Tls. 10,000 and after the fire Tls. 8,000 was paid to prisoner, as the representative of the prosecutor, whose wife she is.

Detective Aiers stated that at 12.50 a.m. on the 19th of April last a fire broke out at 1733, Avenue Road. At the time of the fire the police were unable to find anyone of whom they could make enquiries. They continued their investigations and two or three days later the prisoner reported at the station that she had lost a lot of property, jewellery, gold rings, etc., which had been stolen by loafers at the time of the fire. Witness saw her and asked how the fire commenced. Prisoner said a lamp fell down in the upper part of the house and set fire to it. The police were unable to get any further information until the 30th June, when a native detective reported to witness that there were witnesses who would prove that prisoner herself set fire to the house. He also said that these witnesses could prove that the boxes of property reported to be lost were taken away by the prisoner prior to the fire. Witness accompanied these informants to 552, Park Road, and afterwards to 14, West Thibet Road, to both of which places the boxes had been taken. Eventually he was taken to 1091, Peking Road, and found the boxes there. Witness took them to the police station and reported the discovery to complainant. He also questioned the prisoner and after a lot of argument she said she would take him to the place where the jewellery was. Witness accompanied her to 1091, Peking Road, but on arriving there prisoner said the jewellery was not there but at her sister's house by the north gate. Witness told her to send for the jewellery and an amah was sent and remained away for some time. She returned with a portion of the property. Witness asked where the rest was and after a time prisoner said that was at the same place. It took four journeys before the property was recovered and on the following day, after a report had been made to the prosecutor, another visit to 1091, Peking Road, result in the recovery of some more property.

The native detective, who assisted P. C. Aiers in his inquiries gave corroborative evidence, and other witnesses examined were said to be an amah and a mafoo who assisted prisoner in removing the jewellery prior to the fire.

Mr. Jones, speaking as amicus curiae, suggested that the property removed before the fire might not be the same as that afterwards reported lost by the prisoner.

Sergeant Johnston said the prosecutor had definitely identified the property recovered as identical with the list of things declared by the prisoner to have been stolen.

Mr. Jones asked what was the position of the man Zia.

The Assessor said Zia was implicated in the complainant's statement and it would be necessary to treat him as a defendant in the case.

Mr. Jones said in that case it would be necessary that the charge should be put on the sheet in the ordinary course and that the complainant should give evidence and submit himself to cross-examination. At the present moment Zia did not know what he was to be charged with.

The Assessor remarked that Zia had been already brought before the Court and required to find security to appear as a witness against the woman. But in order that he could be properly charged it would now be necessary either to summon him as a defendant or issue a warrant for his arrest. This paper would state the charge against him.

Mr. Jones—Then the Court does not know, at present what the charge is?

The Assessor—Certainly it does; I will tell you, if you want to know.

Mr. Jones—I should like to know.

The Assessor handed down the prosecutor's written statement saying the charge was contained in two lines in it.

Mr. Jones remarked, after getting the passage translated, that there appeared to be a matrimonial charge as well as one of conspiracy to steal. The maidservant and mafuo were also mentioned and, he supposed, they would be included in the charge.

The Assessor said the evidence of those persons had been heard and the Court could not decide yet whether they were guilty or not. The man Zia would be tried separately at all events and the charge against him would be heard on Monday afternoon.

A warrant for Zia's arrest was formally issued and he was allowed out on bail, on the security already given, and with which the police expressed themselves quite satisfied.

The woman was then brought forward and examined. She said she had been married to prosecutor for eight years. Before the fire she removed two trunks containing her own clothes. She moved her things out because her husband said he was going to move to Nanking and told her to rent a certain house as she did not wish to go. She first moved to the house of one of her servant's relatives, and then, as two articles were missed, Ah Tsz took a house for her in Park Road. Then when her husband did not want to go to Nanking Ah Tsz and another servant demanded \$500 to allow her to take her things back. Prosecutor's people reported the fire at the Police Station. Prisoner never told her husband that the things had been stolen, after his return from Soochow. She told the foreign detective that she did not see who went into the house at the time of the fire as she ran out with her children. She only saw Detective Aiers once after the fire. She told him she did not know how the fire started and she never said that she saw loafers go in at this time.

The Court then adjourned.

THE SLAVE'S REVENGE.

"The stomach," says Souvestre, "is a slave which is obliged to accept everything imposed upon it; but finally avenges its wrongs with the slyness and cruelty of a slave."

The eminent French author has happily expressed an important physical fact. There is something unique and pitiable about the position of the stomach in the human body. Upon no other organ except the lungs can you impose anything from the outside world. The lungs need pure fresh air only, and air in some form is the only thing they ever receive. On the other hand, the stomach is a general receptacle, entirely at the mercy of its owner as to what shall be put into it, when, where, and how much. A man can throw into it anything that can be swallowed—every variety of food, any sort of drink, any amount of both, up to the bag's elastic capacity; and, if he wants to, he can put a layer of pebbles on top, and finish off with prussic acid.

The point is, as M. Souvestre says, that this most important of all our organs is our slave. It cannot resist, it cannot call the police, it has no recourse to the law; it just takes what comes, and abides its time. But how to take care of the health, how to prevent the outbreak of ailments, is a problem much more complex than it seems to be. Nevertheless, when the enslaved and outraged stomach turns against its owner, with the scourge called dyspepsia, it must not be assumed, off-hand, that the owner really in-

tended to drive his servant to desperation.

Mr. A. Vortluda, of Dan Street, Burghersdorp, Transvaal, sent a letter on 4th April, 1904, this very year, remember, to the agents, at Port Elizabeth, for Mother Seigel's remedies, telling briefly the story of his sufferings; of how he really expected death, of how his stomach had tyrannised over him, how it affected his kidneys and how he was finally cured. He says:—"For eleven years I suffered from kidney trouble which afterwards affected my liver, and I can safely say there was not a sound place in the whole of my system.

"I always had a great deal of trouble in passing anything from the stomach and also urinary trouble. I began to lose appetite. At nights I could only lay awake and wish for morning to arrive, and when it did arrive there was no relief. I became so weak that my legs could not bear the weight of my body, and in fact my condition became very serious. Doctors were called in but I became no better, so I prepared myself for the worst. Hearing of Mother Seigel's Syrup I made up my mind that it would be the last remedy I would try, and after using five bottles of the Syrup my condition began to improve wonderfully, and I do not believe there is any person quite as grateful as Yours faithfully, A. VORTLUDA."

That is the news from Burghersdorp, but now you shall hear from Johannesburg. On the 29th of March, 1904 (this very year, again, remember), E. Peterson, who lives at Lower End, Main Street, Johannesburg, wrote a letter to the agents for Mother Seigel's remedies describing his own case. He, too, was a slave to the outraged stomach. He says:—"For three years I suffered greatly from biliousness and indigestion. When I sat down to table I could eat hardly anything. Attacks of vomiting made me quite weak, and I was surprised at the change it effected in my condition. On rising in the morning I was seized with dizziness and had on several occasions to go back to bed again. I tried various remedies, but remained in quite the same condition. While at Cape Town, during the war, I heard of the wonderful qualities of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I decided to give it a trial. After the first bottle the dizziness and bilious feeling left me, and I continued using the Syrup until I felt completely cured."

It is better never to be sick, but when we do fall ill it is a grand fact that a cure is at hand in the form of Mother Seigel's Syrup, which soothes the stomach and transforms it once more into a willing and faithful servant—not a rebellious slave.

BIRTHS.

LATTIMORE.—On the 30th of June, 1904, at the Victoria Nursing Home, the wife of Mr. David Lattimore, of a daughter.

BERKIN.—On the 28th of June, 1904, the wife of John Berkin, of a daughter.

COX.—On the 2nd of July, 1904, at Woon-sung, the wife of Dr. R. H. Cox, of a daughter.

SINGER.—On the 3rd of July, 1904, at Paris, France, the wife of Dr. Isidoro John Sanger, of a daughter.
By telegram.

BOYES.—On the 4th of July, 1904, at 1b, Nanking Road, the wife of G. Mason Boyes, of a daughter.

MURRAY.—At Braehead Bungalow, Chungking, on the 23rd of June, 1904, the wife of Mr. James Murray, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FURNES—PARKHILL.—On the 23rd of June, 1904, at St. John's Church, Weihaiwei, by the Rev. Fred Perry, Matilda Kate, second daughter of the late Samuel Parkhill, Esq., of Chefoo, to George Edwin, third son of J. In Lupton Furness, Esq., of High Wycombe, England.

DEATHS.

THIN.—At Edinburgh, on the 18th of May, Robina Jane White, widow of the late G. Thin, M.D.

MEATHREL.—On the 2nd July, 1904, at the General Hospital Shanghai, Rodney, aged 5 years 9 months, the darling son of John and Annie Meathrel, 4, Peitaiho Lane.

DANENBERG.—On the 5th of July, 1904, at Shanghai, Dr. V. Danenberg, aged 63 years.

Hongkong and Macao papers, please copy.

KER.—At the British Consulate, Wuhu, on the 3rd of July, 1904, of fever, suddenly, Kenneth Gaselee, second and only surviving child of William Pollock and Lucy Murray Ker, aged 23 months.

PASSENGERS.

OUTWARD.

Per str. SEYDLITZ.—For Foochow—Mr. and Mrs. Pastcharsky, Mrs. A. D. Lowe and four children, Miss Bidwell, Master and Miss Lacy, Messrs. E. G. Lebas and Orloff. For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. R. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. Reuter, Mrs. Joh. Tatam and three children, Messrs. Streger, T. Wright, Fr. Reiber, H. E. Krol, Reinhold, H. R. Patersen, A. J. Sampa, and A. S. Taloska. For Singapore—Messrs. R. W. Campbell Davidson and A. Daveport. For Genoa—Mrs. A. Paradi, Mr. and Mrs. Theodor, Messrs. F. T. Eldridge, H. Michaelis, J. A. Ames, Yang, Key, H. Kolf, and Mittelbach. For Bremen—Mr. and Mrs. P. Grimbreg and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Baroth and two children, Miss de Bastchersky, Messrs. O. Pearson and A. R. Anderson. For Port Said—Mrs. Wegener. For London—Mrs. T. Bowman and three children. Messrs. Herbert George Dowler and Brosuley.

Per str. KWANGCHI.—For Tientsin—Chevalier and Mrs. J. R. Layoune.

Per str. CHINA.—For San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cline and child, Messrs. W. D. Boone and J. C. Epperly. For Seattle—Lieut. and Mrs. Victor Blue and child, Miss Dezewgremel, Admiral P. H. Cooper, Dr. McCullough, and Ensign Wymau. For London—Mr. W. Hernan. For Hamburg—Mr. E. Carlson. For St. Louis—Messrs. Ling Chao-yuan, Lin Yuh-ming, and Cheng Chi. For Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. L. Goldman, Mrs. S. Kemp, Miss Thomas, Messrs. W. Marshall, A. E. Goldman, P. D. Weeks, and Tachibana. For Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Alves, Miss Stubbs, Messrs. F. Elmore, W. D. Stubbs, J. R. Harding, J. Latta, and J. C. Siegfried. For Yokohama—Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Campbell, Mrs. Barnes Moss, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lemke, Mrs. J. Miss M., and Masters J., and G. Liddell, Mrs. H. A. J. Macray, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Clough, Misses Berndt, M. Lemke, Angling, Parker, and Macray, Lt. H. I. Cone, Surgeon Sieger, Master S. Moss, Messrs. T. H. B. Long, C. B. Lucas, W. J. Brown, W. T. Clark, H. M. Collins, G. Stone, J. P. Korel, and J. Nuss.

Per str. TONKIN.—For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Morrill, Mrs. Sabas, Mrs. Ney, Messrs. Balet, Chaffanjon, Ling Hong-seng, Ou Hen-hang, Boyer, and Benetrite. For

Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. J. Jadot, Miss Moreau Mr., Mrs., and Miss Kremer, Messrs. E. Wenning, K. Ohara, Liang Tsien-te, Wang Ah-yu, and K. Nishimura.

Per str. SUIWO.—For Chinkiang—Misses (2) Bogal, Messrs. J. A. Moller and M. A. Peterson. For Wuhu—Mr. E. Bockler. For Kiukiang—Mr. J. Stenhouse.

Per str. TAISANG.—For Nagasaki—Mrs. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. K. Shida, Mr. and Mrs. S. Matsubara, Miss Goldenberg, Messrs. S. Omori, A. Ando, K. Watari, N. Sugita, T. Kan, and R. Kishi. For Kobe—Mrs. La Fontaine, Mr. and Mrs. T. Nabe, Messrs. B. Weil and La Pao-shang. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Morrill, and Mr. A. A. Bakewell.

Per str. SUTAI.—For Hankow—Messrs. A. Malvigne, Leroy, A. Herzberg, W. Gessner, J. I. MacVider.

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N. Daymont, C. Mesus, Ch. Philippi. C. Potchetos, and Altindpis. From Singapore P. de laudy. From Saigon—Mrs. Barth, Messrs. Monnier, Granges, and Wampo. From Hongkong—Mesdames A. Vatanabé, S. Uyoouchi, and S. Miyoschi, Messrs. L. Pelli, C. Soucock, and Raoul Imbert.

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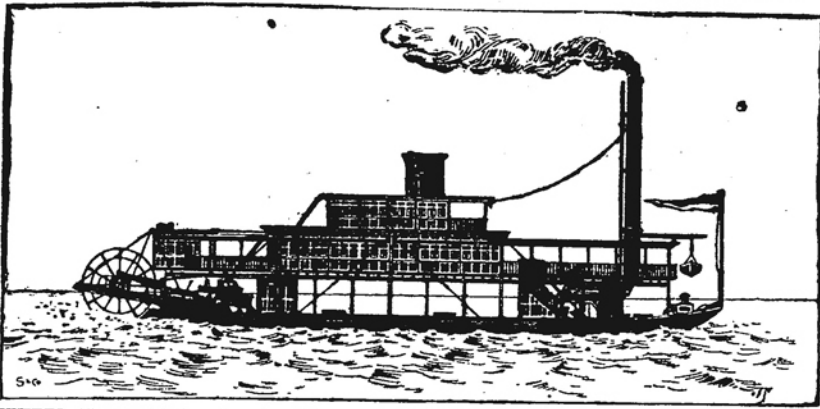
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LATE NEWS SUPPLEMENT

NORTH-CHINA HERALD & S. C. & C. GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1904.

THE EASTERN MAIL SERVICE.

WE have received the white book presented to Parliament, containing the Report of the Inter-Departmental Committee appointed on the 21st of May 1903, "to consider the best means of providing for the conveyance of the mails to and from the East and Australasia on the expiration of the existing contracts with the P. and O. S. N. Co. and the Orient S. N. Co." Mr. Evelyn Cecil, M.P., was the Chairman of the Committee.

After stating the object for which they were convened by the Postmaster-General, as quoted above, their instructions not including the apportionment between Great Britain, India, and the Eastern Colonies of the money payable as mail subsidy, the Committee say that they have constantly borne in mind "that the primary object of mail contracts is the regularisation of fast communication, which shall ensure at a reasonable cost postal services at fixed dates; that increase of speed and reduction of cost (so far as compatible) are always to be desired; that unduly long contracts involve risk of excluding the mail service from the benefit of the most recent marine inventions and appliances, and that rapid postal communication mainly, and in fact necessarily, follows the lines of great commercial traffic."

There were eight points which specially commended themselves to the Committee for examination: (1) Conditions of speed; (2) Cost, which is related to the questions of competition and the length of mail contracts; (3) new routes or other facilities available since the dates of the existing contracts; (4) new places of call; (5) admiralty requirements; (6) any condition as to not giving undue preference to foreigners with regard to freights; (7) special privileges for Government passengers and general comforts, and (8) "what is the best means of conveying these mails in consequence of the decision of the Australian Commonwealth to make no mail contract with shipping companies employing coloured labour, even though it be that of H.M.'s Indian subjects,—a decision in which the Imperial Government

have intimated that they cannot concur."

As regards conditions of speed India wants the time between Bombay and Brindisi shortened by one day. Ceylon and the Straits would rather have increased speed than reduced subsidy. Hongkong wants its mail in 25 days, which is impracticable even via Siberia. Australia is satisfied with things as they are, but would like increased speed at Great Britain's expense. The question of speed is really determined by the needs of commerce. The speed of the P. & O. under their present contract is 14.5 knots between Brindisi and Bombay; 13.3 between Brindisi and Shanghai; and 14 between Brindisi and Adelaide. The contract made by the French Government with the Messageries obliges their newest ships to run 14 knots; and that made for 15 years from the 1st of October 1899 by the German Government with the N.-D. Lloyd provides that steamers built after that date must run at least 14 knots between Naples and Yokohama, and 13½ between Naples and Adelaide. The Committee are in favour of reducing the time to Bombay by at least 24 hours, and accelerating the speed over the China sections. This will make the Indian mail speed nearly 16 knots.

The subsidy paid to the Messageries for their Australian line works out at 8s. 4d. a mile; the N.-D. Lloyd get for their East Asian and Australasian service 5s. a mile; and the P. & O. subsidy on all their services works out at a small fraction under 5s. 6d. a mile, though Sir Thomas Sutherland puts it at only 4s. The Committee have come to the conclusion "that competitive tenders are obviously for the national benefit, and that these could be most readily obtained by inviting them not merely for the service as a whole, but for each of the component sections . . . The services of the P. & O. Co. in carrying mails are deservedly recognised in many quarters, but their excellence, however great, cannot suffer by the test of public tender." But as shipowners intending to compete require two or three years to build the necessary fleet and make arrangements, the Committee propose to extend the present P. & O. contract for three years.

Two special suggestions have been made; one that mails should be carried in men-of-war, which ordinarily have not enough work to do; the other, emanating from Mr. Alfred Holt, that special dispatch boats should be used, carrying mails exclusively. The Admiralty, however, strongly object to having their fastest ships tied down as they would be if they were used as mail boats. Mr. Holt's suggestion is impracticable; the boats would be very costly, and of no use for any other purpose, nor would they in any way serve Admiralty purposes. As regards the length of a mail contract, the Committee favour seven years, but ten years should be considered, if it means a much-reduced subsidy.

As regards routes, the Siberian must be the quickest, when it gets into working order again, but "it is not certain that as yet the Siberian post is absolutely reliable for important communications," but its possibility is a reason for only extending the P. & O. contract for three years. The Suez route will always be by far the cheapest; "it is desirable, when tenders are next called for, to invite alternative tenders from European ports, namely, one for a service to Hongkong and one for a service to Shanghai." There is not much likelihood of much acceleration of speed on the Canadian and U. S. routes to the Far East. A proposal has been made to carry the Far Eastern mails to Bombay by sea, thence across India by rail to Madras, and thence by sea again. Since the Committee's report was made, the mail that should have come by the Yarra was brought out through Bombay and Calcutta satisfactorily. The Committee "recommend that sea services connected with a scheme for an Indian land transit of mails from Bombay to Madras should be included in the list of tenders to be invited." There is no practical advantage in sending the mails overland from Alexandria to Suez, though time might be saved if the Egyptian railways extended to Suakim.

A discussion of the best European port of departure or arrival results in favour of the retention of Brindisi, the disadvantage of Marseilles being that large steamers can only leave it in daylight. It is noted

that there is no necessity for any change in the present ports of call. As the Admiralty has decided to subsidise no steamers for cruiser purposes doing less than 22 knots, a number of ships now carrying special admiralty fixtures will be set free, and enabled to give more space for commercial purposes and mails. As regards undue preferences, the following clause is proposed for the Government's consideration:—

"The Company shall not in relation to the conveyance of persons or goods by vessels carrying mails give or agree for any undue preference to traders or other customers or persons outside the United Kingdom and the Possessions and Dependencies of the British Crown over traders, customers, and persons in the said United Kingdom, Possessions and Dependencies. The President of the Board of Trade may receive and by himself or an arbitrator appointed by him determine, in accordance with the provision of the Arbitration Act 1889, complaints of breach of the preceding condition, and give directions for compliance with the said condition." The use of the word "undue" provides for cases in which it might actually be desirable to give foreigners some preference so as to attract commerce from foreign channels.

The question of special privileges for Government passengers is a two-edged one. Two-thirds of the P. & O.'s Indian passengers are government officials, and if they are all to have a reduction, the subsidy must be increased. "In respect of general comforts, such as the installation in the cabins of electric fans and the like; these matters do not appear to us of such a nature that they need to be made express conditions of the payment of a subsidy in a mail contract, though it is important that any mail company should keep as fully up to date as its foreign competitors." We especially commend this paragraph to the notice of Sir Thomas Sutherland.

These are the principal points that concern us in a very interesting report, the outcome being that the P.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Much watchfulness must be exercised at all times, and the earliest evidences of ill health must be immediately checked, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsy, coughs, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most other pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, so simple and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of the diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have brought round many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

& O. gets an extension of its contract for three years, with an acceleration of 24 hours, and a subsidy increased by £10,000 to £340,000 a year.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
Service of Foreign and Local Telegrams.

THE WAR.

LOSS OF A JAPANESE GUNBOAT.

Tokio, 7th July.

The gunboat Kaimon, 1,360 tons, built in 1882, struck a Russian mine on the 5th instant outside Talienswan, and sank.

The bulk of her complement were saved. Nineteen are missing, including the commander and the paymaster.

Her commander, Takahashi, ordered the crew to leave the vessel, but remained on the bridge himself until the last.—*Our own correspondent.*

MOST INTERESTING.

London via Bombay, 6th July.

General Sakharoff watched the Motienling fight from a tower, and praises the valour of the troops.

He reports that the Russians on the 3rd instant, drove the Japanese to within four miles of Sênguchêng.

The enemy are fortifying the Taling Pass.—*Reuter.*

PREPARING FOR THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

London, 6th July.

The Russian Volunteer steamers Petersburg and Sevastopol have passed the Bosphorus outward, destination unknown.

The Sevastopol was flying the Red Cross flag, but a telegram from Sevastopol states that both vessels are laden with coal in bags, suitable for transhipment at sea.—*Exclusive service.*

GENERAL NEWS.

ADMIRAL NOEL MAKES A SUDDEN MOVE.

Weihaiwei, 7th July.

The British fleet has left here hurriedly, it is supposed under sealed orders.—*Our own correspondent.*

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

London via Bombay, 6th July.

The French Chamber has adopted the two years' Military Service Bill by 577 votes to 43.

The French Senate has passed the Religious Teaching Bill, totally suppressing clerical teaching.—*Reuter.*

THE DISASTER IN THE ATLANTIC.

London, 6th July.

A fourth boat with seventeen more passengers from the Norge has been picked up. They suffered terribly for six days from hunger and thirst.

—*Exclusive service.*

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE

"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."

(Special Cable Service of "Der Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 6th July.

Burgomaster Hachman, of Hamburg is dead.

The Dutch are everywhere victorious in North Achcen.

The French Chamber voted the two years' service in the army.

In Bremen, Bachmann's cotton storehouses have been burnt down. Thirteen thousand bales of cotton have been destroyed.

WITH this issue we publish as supplement a reproduction from the Osaka "Mainichi," of an interesting contour map of the field of warlike operations, showing the approximate disposition of the opposing forces.

THE U. S. cruisers New Orleans and Raleigh left Woosung yesterday.

THE N.-D.L.S. Prinz Regent Leopold, with the German mail of the 7th June, left Hongkong for Shanghai at 2 p.m. on Wednesday.

WE are very glad to be able to announce that the Court-martial on H. M. destroyer Sparrowhawk has entirely exonerated all the officers of that unfortunate vessel.

H. M. S. VESTAL is to relieve H. M. S. Rosario at Nanking and H. M. S. Iphigenia has orders to leave Weihaiwei on the 11th inst. to relieve H. M. S. Thetis at Shanghai.

THE French gunboat Décidée arrived in Ningpo on Monday evening. The following afternoon, the French destroyer Javeline came into port, having on board the French Admiral.

ANOTHER of the men whose names were given by the complainant in the eye-gouging case at the Mixed Court last year, was arrested in a tea shop on Wednesday night by Det.-Sergeant Vaughan. A murderous looking knife was found concealed in his umbrella, but fortunately he had not time to use it.

A TELEGRAM from Foochow says that a typhoon passed over the port on Wednesday between midday and midnight, but it adds that no very serious damage was done.

THE police have made the very reassuring (to them) discovery that the mine cases recently mentioned by us are to be sent to Hankow to pack brick tea in. The Chinese manufacturer told them so.

THE "Chefoo Daily News" of the 4th inst. contains the following veracious telegram:—

"Shanghai, 1st July.—Trustworthy sources report that the Russians gained on the 23/6 important successes and that the Japanese practically have given up the blockade."

It will interest some of our readers to note that the annual match between the Parsees of India and the Bombay Presidency will be played on the 23rd, 24th and 25th prox. and the return match at Poona on the 13th, 14th and 15th September. Owing to the strength of the Parsee cricketers the Presidency teams are being selected with special care.

On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings a cricket match was played between the Shanghai Wanderers and the P. and O. S. Ballaarat. Batting first, the mariners totalled 57, Dr. Butcher (11) and Unwin (13) being the only double-figure scores. In reply the Wanderers knocked up 75, chiefly through the aid of O. V. Lanning (34, not out) and G. Turner (24), and thus won by 18 runs.

THE closing exercises of the Anglo-Chinese School, Quinsan Road, were held on Wednesday evening, in the College chapel and on the lawn. There was an exceptionally large attendance of students and their friends. The exercises took the form of a debate in English and two addresses in Chinese. The Town Band then gave selections and fireworks were let off on the lawn. Dr. Parker is the principal of the school.

THE closing exercises of the McTyers school for Chinese young women in Tibet Road were held on Wednesday afternoon. The exercises consisted of essays by the Chinese lady graduates as well as music and drill by members of the school. Dr. Young J. Allen presented the diplomas and Mr. R. E. Lewis, M.A., gave an interesting address. The function was largely attended by Chinese ladies of high social standing. Miss Nicholson the preceptress has every reason to be proud of her scholars.

THE following Express was issued yesterday by the Eastern Extension, Australia, and China Telegraph Co., Ltd.:—"Owing to the interruption of our Foochow and Hongkong cables, all telegrams for Foochow, Hongkong, and beyond are being handed to the Great Northern Telegraph Company for transmission." And the following by the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd.:—"The traffic between Shanghai and Hongkong (and beyond) will necessarily be subject to some delay owing to the simultaneous interruption of the Eastern Extension Company's Shanghai-Hongkong cable and the Chinese Telegraph Administration's coast land-lines."

We have received Hongkong papers to the 1st inst.—Sub-lieutenant Osborne, who was a midshipman of the Centurion in 1900, has been promoted to lieutenant for his services in the naval brigade under Admiral Seymour.—The Court of Enquiry into the loss of the C. N. S. Hoangho was to have been held at Amoy on the 25th ult, but the Captain tried to drown himself during the previous night, and the enquiry was postponed.—Mr. J. W. Benn, Liberal, a prominent member of the London Country Council, has been elected for Devonport by a majority of 1,041 votes, in the place of Mr. Lockie, Conservative.—The steamer Dott had been towed into Saigon by the Emma Layken.

THE majority of the residents in Shanghai who are beyond the griffin period will hear with regret of the death of Mr. Edward Henry Banvard, who died at Bombay last month, aged 51 years. Mr. Banvard was well-known in Australia and throughout the East as a circus proprietor and theatrical manager. The Banvard Troupe of acrobats were very popular in Australia some years ago, and since then Mr. Banvard has visited Shanghai with companies which have always proved popular. At the present time his son and daughter, Mr. Walter and Miss Florence Banvard are performing with Harmston's Circus and we are sure that the sympathy of all those who know them or have seen them at the Circus will be extended to these popular young artists who while sorrowful at heart still nightly amuse and delight audiences who have no knowledge of the tribulation through which their entertainers have passed.

THE following promotions were made by the Admiralty on the 1st inst. The many friends of Captain Barton of the Espiegle will see with great pleasure that his name is in the former of the two lists.

Commanders to be Captains:—Grant-Dalton, Alfred Grant, Elliott, Tower, Bridson, Edmond Smith, Jervoise, Barton, Anstruther, Yelverton, Carey, Clarke, Hayes-Sadleir, Phillimore, Vaughan-Lee, Fitzherbert, George Smith, Douglas Nicholson, Cecil Hickley, Henniker-Hughan, Sheppard, Ogilvie, and Lees.

Lieutenants to be Commanders:—Grenfell, d'Arcy, Curtis, Coode, Randall Lambert, Simms, Vivian, St. John, Gurner, Collins, Blunt, Ellerton, Dicks, Edwards, Consett, Oldham, Glossop, Cobbe, Phillips, Webster, Kennedy, J. Kelly, Grover, Massey-Dawson, McGregor, Carpendale, Whitehead, Ratcliffe, Dumaresq, Montagu, Glennie, and Franklin.

WE have received Japan papers with dates from Yokohama to the 1st and Nagasaki the 4th inst.—The "Japan Mail" says that 989 persons were saved from the Sado, and 147 from the Hitachi Maru. There were about 41 persons lost in the former, and 850 in the latter vessel.—The total number of naval losses, including the part crews of the Hatsuse and Yoshino, excluding 133 wounded and under treatment, to the 30th ult., is 984.—Navigation is now safe in Talienwan Bay.—The official of the Finance Department who stole half-a-million yen worth of redeemed government loan bonds and got advances on them from various banks, has been sentenced to seven years' minor confinement, and the Bank President who assisted him to ten

years' hard labour.—It has been discovered in Russia that General Kuroki's grandfather was a Russian, and the "Japan Mail" says that this revelation has caused great satisfaction in Russian military circles.—The German steamer Nicomedia arrived at Yokohama from Portland, Oregon, on the 28th ult., having been delayed by having met the Boston S. S. Co.'s Pleiades in the North Pacific with her propeller gone, and having towed her back 900 miles to Victoria, B.C.—The Norwegian steamer Thomas (?) has been sold to the Toba Navigation Co. for 230,000 yen, and renamed the Toba Maru.—The "Asahi," "Kokumin," and "Yorodzu" have been prosecuted for publishing an unauthorised report with regard to "the attack upon Port Arthur by the land forces."—Gold to the amount of three million yen was exported by the P. M. S. Mongolia to San Francisco on the 29th ult.—It was reported that 40 cases of wireless telegraphy materials for the Russian Consulate at Chefoo were confiscated there recently by the Customs as contraband of war.—The N. Y. K. has chartered the steamers Bucentaur, Huron, Peking, and three others for its European service.—The Pacific Mail freight steamer Alcoa, 4,897 tons, in avoiding an outward-bound barque, struck the rocks when entering San Francisco harbour, but got off and made the port with 13 feet of water in her forepeak.

WE have received Tientsin and Chefoo papers with dates to the 29th, 30th ult. and 2nd inst. respectively.—The Russians at Mukden have issued a warning to the Chinese that the Japanese are paying for supplies with counterfeit Russian notes, so that the Chinese must not accept Russian notes from Japanese, but, the warning says, "from the Russians you can accept them without fear, as no Russian will ever give a false note." The Chinese are also warned not to ship any cargo down the Liao River to Newchwang, as it will only be destroyed by the Japanese when the fighting begins.—It is reported in the "P. & T. Times" that Mr. Knight, the "Morning Post" correspondent, was killed at Wafangtien, and that Mr. Middleton, of the Associated Press, died at Liaoyang of dysentery on the 26th.—The Ikbal, with the first lot of northern coolies for the Transvaal, sailed on the 28th ult.—Tientsin is expecting cheap coal next winter from a mine in Shansi belonging to Messrs. Telge and Schroeter, Mr. Binks having struck a good 4-foot seam at a depth of 300 feet.—Owing to the increase of traffic, Tientsin is to have a new railway station.—Mr. Whigham of the "Morning Post" and Mr. Story of the "Daily Express" have both been recalled.—Mr. Foley, Traffic Manager of the Imperial Railway of North China, has been awarded by the Emperor of Japan the decoration of the Order of the Sacred Treasure.—A fort is being erected in the rear of one of the Legations.—The Board of Commerce contemplates starting a school in Shanghai.—Mr. C. Fink of the "Ostasiatische Lloyd" is about to start a German daily paper in Tientsin, to be called the "Tageblatt für Nord China," i. e. "North-China Daily News," but it will have no other connection with this paper.—A severe storm on the 27th caused several wash-outs on the Lu-Han railway between Yuenshelien and Shunt'fu.—The accounts of the Tientsin Horse Bazaar, Ltd., for the year ended 31st May last show a divisible surplus, after paying directors' and auditors' fees, of £18,917.42. It is proposed to pay a dividend

of 4 per cent, and carry forward the balance, Tls. 117.42.—A Russian man-of-war is reported sunk off Shimanokin on or about the 22nd ult.—Wang Chao was released on the 26th ult., and it is stated that he will shortly be given a good official appointment.—According to the "Shang Pao," a train was derailed on the railway which had been damaged by Hunghutse, between Harbin and Shangmiaotse lately, 33 persons being killed and 58 wounded.—The "P. and T. Times" says that Mr. W. W. Rockhill is to succeed Mr. Conger as U. S. Minister to China.—The shipment of coolies for the Rand from Tientsin to the steamer Swanley at Taku was going on briskly.—The "Chefoo Daily News" of the 2nd says:—

"Passengers from Newchwang state that a Russian torpedo boat was in that town on Wednesday evening last. This vessel is reported to be the one taken from the Chinese by the Russians during the Boxer troubles. It will be remembered that this same vessel was reported by one of the last batches of refugees from Port Arthur, as running about the Liaotung coast. She is a vessel of about thirty knots' speed, and is able to show her heels to the swiftest of them."

The following very interesting note is from the "Chefoo Daily News" of the 1st inst.:—

According to reports brought in from Port Arthur yesterday, the final stand of the Russians in the defence of Port Arthur by land will be made at a point near where the railway communication is cut, known as Wolf Mountain. This information has been gathered from conversations of officers of the army.

Wolf Mountain is just inside the first station on the main railway, the latter point being now in possession of the Japanese. This eminence is said to be heavily fortified, and to be able to withstand a fierce assault. However, it is the general belief among the troops that in case the Japanese secure this place, it will be useless to offer any dogged resistance to their further advance, as it commands the situation as far as Port Arthur is concerned. From what can be gleaned from army officers it seems to be settled that in case Wolf Mountain falls to the Japanese, the only reasonable course will then be a surrender, a successful evacuation being out of the question, in their opinion.

The result of the engagements before Port Arthur on land, in the opinion of the army people, will depend entirely on the artillery, and as the Japanese have done so much more effective work with their artillery than was expected, the outcome seems to be certain. The fact that it is generally admitted that ammunition for the fortress guns about Port Arthur is not as plentiful as it might be, they argue makes this view reasonable.

We have received Japan papers with dates from Tokio to the 1st inst., Yokohama the 28th ult., Kobe the 2nd instant, and Nagasaki the 30th ult.—Another Japanese patriotic adventurer, Waki Mitsuzo, was executed by the Russians at Harbin on the 25th of May.—The "Japan Mail" has the extraordinary statement that the recent stay of the British fleet at the Sables "is believed to be a demonstrative movement against Germany, which has forcibly asked the Chinese Government for mining concessions at Nanking."—The property, goodwill, patents, etc., of the

Superaeration Co., Ltd., of Yokohama, were sold by auction there in the 22nd ult. for \$9,000.—The N. Y. K. is about to reopen its Australian line with the Yawata Maru.—Prince Ouktomsky declared at St. Louis that it was Germany who persuaded Russia against her will to take away the Liaotung Peninsula from Japan after the China-Japan war.—The "Japan Mail" says that General Flouge is presuming a little too much when he charges General Oku with not knowing the difference between the colours of a regiment and the private flag of a colonel. But do Russian colonels go into action with flags, as the Chinese do?—Col. Matthew Quay, Senator of Pennsylvania, died on the 28th of May last, aged 71.—It is reported that the Katsumo Maru, sunk by collision when going to the aid of the Sado Maru, has been refloated. Almost all the cargo of the Sado Maru has been transhipped to other vessels.—The Editors of the "Kobe Chronicle," "Kobe Herald," "Eastern World," "Japan Advertiser," "Japan Herald," "Deutsche Japan-Post," and "Nagasaki Press," having asked for relaxation and suggested modifications of the military and naval censorship in Japan, the Minister for Foreign Affairs replied with what amounts practically to "non possumus."—Extensive damage has been done by heavy rains in Japan.—The shareholders in the Oriental Hotel, Ltd., Kobe, have passed the scheme for the increase of the capital of the Company to 250,000 yen gold.—The Norwegian steamer Aggi was released at Sasaho, and proceeded to Kobe.—Boston, Mass., has refused to receive the representative Filipinos sent to the United States to visit St. Louis and other principal cities, on the ground that they are nominees of the Manila Government, not of the Filipino people.—Major-General Gerngross, who was wounded on the 14th ult. at Wafang-tien, is reported to have died of his wounds.—The Sado Maru is to be taken to the Mitsu Bishi dockyard at Nagasaki for repairs.—It is stated that the placer gold fields recently discovered near La Paz, Lower California, exceed in richness the placer fields of the Klondike.—It is learnt from scouts that the Russian position at Tsuchengtsse, north of Port Arthur and west of the railway, is even more strongly fortified than Nanshan was.—Four British engineers and 115 Japanese were taken to Vladivostok by the raiding squadron after the attack on the transports on the 16th and 17th ult.—The Sado Maru is reported to have reached Nagasaki.—The Koun Maru sunk by the Vladivostok squadron recently at Gensan was a tug-boat of 19 tons.—The papers write very strongly in reference to Viceroy Alexieff's proposal to the convicts on Saghalien, the very lowest stratum of Russian criminality, that they should enlist in the Russian army to fight Japan.—It is proposed to establish a Japan-American Bank at San Francisco with a capital of \$10,000,000, half to be raised in Japan and half in the States.

We find the following paragraph in the "Japan Mail" of the 25th ult. The story is, of course, an entire fabrication, and we find it difficult to believe that anyone in Shanghai, where Major-General Dessino and Mr. Kleimenoff are so well known, ever sent such a telegram; and it is still more difficult to believe that a paper with the standing of the "Japan Mail" could publish it in large type. We have much pleasure in contradicting it absolutely. It is as follows:—

"From Shanghai comes a telegram saying that on receipt of the news of the sinking of two Japanese transports and two fish-manure carriers by the Russian cruisers of Vladivostok, Major-General Dessino and the Russian Consul at Shanghai organised a great demonstration, be-flagged the consulate and held a convivial gathering. These gentlemen are thankful for small mercies. We should be indeed sorry to think it possible that any English or American warships could build up such a record as the Vladivostok ships have established, but tastes differ.

THE "Japan Times" of the 25th ult. says:—

A beautiful reminiscence is reported from the front in connection with the third blocking expedition to Port Arthur, which took place on May 3. After that exciting night, when the Japanese ships rode through a terrible hail of missiles and the water was continually heaving under them owing to the explosion of mines, our torpedo-boats were deputed to rescue from the sea the survivors of the forlorn hope. One of the dead bodies then recovered was that of warrant officer Shikanosuke Kageyama, who had gone to almost certain death in the Oturu Maru. On opening his clothes, there was found in his breast-pocket a booklet, which was soaked with water and blood. The book was the Gospel of St. John. An officer who was well acquainted with the deceased states that this book of the beloved disciple of Christ had been given to the officer by Miss Maclean of London, whose hospitality towards our sailors during their sojourn in England is so well known. It appears that Kageyama received the present during his visit to England as one of the crew deputed to bring the battleship Mikasa to Japan. Since then he has never parted with the book, and has read it in times of peace as well as in war. He was naturally a gallant and patriotic sailor, but became more so on account of the admirable faith he derived from reading the invaluable work. According to his friend, he was a firm believer in the words of Christ that, those who believe shall not perish. He went to the deadly fight with this faith, and died peacefully with the book close to his bosom. As a souvenir of a memorable occasion, the book was deemed too precious to be buried with the gallant officer, and it was accordingly returned a few days ago to Miss Maclean, with the statement of the heroic end of its late owner, it being thought that the English lady would be glad to know that her gift had been so dearly cherished by one of the best and bravest of the Japanese sailors, all of whom she loves so well.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the Japanese will not have reason to repent the mistake they have made in playing fast and loose with the war correspondents. The "Japan Mail" of the 25th ult. says:—

The unfortunate correspondents are said to be at length losing patience. It must be confessed they have shown great self-control. If only for that reason they deserve consideration. But there are other reasons. There is the reason that Japan will not secure even a moiety of the public credit her deeds deserve unless she permits the presence of independent witnesses to record them; and there is the reason that, however long-suffering these correspondents may be, they are only

human after all, and it is inconceivable that their good-will should survive the treatment they are receiving. As men of intelligence and honour they are entitled to ask that they be either frankly told to go home, or explicitly informed when and in what circumstances they may expect to go to the front. We are perfectly cognisant of the abuses that have gradually come to disfigure the profession of correspondents. The best men among the correspondents themselves are cognisant of these abuses. No one condemns Japan's desire to correct them, in her own case at all events. But there is a sound and useful kernel in this fruit of correspondence, and the question is whether the Japanese are not killing the kernel in their attempt to remove the decayed parts of the fruit. It should be possible to manage this matter without antagonising the correspondents, but the fact is that they are gradually becoming antagonised. The newspapers they represent cannot understand their failure to send news and are naturally disposed to attribute such a strange failure to some shortcoming on the part of the correspondents themselves. Thus many hard-working competent men are threatened with permanent loss of the reputations they have built up by years of toil. It is very hard. We do not think that Japan is consulting her best interests, or that it can be impossible to give the correspondents some satisfaction without making any serious sacrifice.

The "Japan Daily Herald" quotes a French correspondent of the "Russkiy Vedomosti" as to the difficulty of attacking Vladivostok from the sea. He explains that there are twenty-two forts and batteries on which are placed 100 heavy guns and sixty light guns, with calibres ranging from six inches to eleven inches. There are also four ironclad cruisers (one of which has been wrecked, however), several transports (the largest one of which is the *Lena*), several second-class torpedo-boats (which are from 100 to 200 tons in displacement and from nineteen to twenty-one knots in speed), and ten small torpedo-boats of an old type. Under the circumstances, the Japanese squadron can only attack Vladivostok by torpedo-boats. Small torpedo-boats cannot steam with the main squadron for the distance of 10,000 nautical miles, so that six destroyers of from 280 to 380 tons' displacement must be sent out from Japan. The Japanese squadron would incur a great loss in passing through the straits to the entrance to Vladivostok, since the east and west channels of the straits are strongly defended.

FOOCHOW has just had a typhoon. It was an early visitant and did, we are glad to know, little damage.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 1st inst.—It is stated that the sharks that have been seen in the harbour there lately are really sunfish.—Monsignor Guidi, the Papal Delegate for the Philippines, has died at Manila, aged 51.—Mr. Albert Friedenthal, the pianist, is on his way here to give recitals.—Saigon is depositing the ossuaries of its gaols in Hongkong.—Mr. Robert Wilson, lately agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Colombo, has resigned and settled down at Kinross, N.B.—The French cruiser *Bayard* formerly the flagship of Admiral Courbet, is to be sold by auction at Saigon on the 20th inst.—It is believed that there is a live plesiosaurus in a cave at Benoni, North Borneo.

and endeavours have been made to smoke him out.—The second wife of Viceroy Tsên at Canton and three maidservants have died there of plague.—M. P. E. Pacaud, chief engineer of the French cruiser *Château Renault*, died of apoplexy at Hongkong on the 26th, after a sunstroke.—Mr. Philip Stanhope, Liberal, has been elected M.P. for Market Harborough by a majority of 1,743.—Some difficulty is being experienced in getting Rand labourers in the South.—Over five inches of rain, or 27 days' supply, fell at Hongkong between 10 a.m. on the 27th and 10 a.m. on the 29th.—The German cruiser *Deutschland*, which brought Prince Henry slowly to China in 1897, has been struck off the German Navy List.—The rainfall between 10 a.m. on the 29th and 10 a.m. on the 30th was 6.72 inches, making nearly a foot in three days.

The "Times" chartered steamer *Haimun* has returned to Hongkong. The "Hongkong Daily Press" of the 28th ult. says:—

The s.s. *Haimun*, as she lies off the Douglas Company's wharf, is an object of much interest to people on the waterfront. Her mission to the north as a Press boat for the "Times" has not been a success from that journal's point of view. The charter money was, we believe, something like £50 a day, but that did not represent the actual working expenses. It is satisfactory to know, however, that the wireless telegraphy apparatus worked without a hitch from first to last. The transmitting pole was erected on the mainmast and was connected by wire with an instrument in one of the cabins where the operator sent off and received his messages, the other pole being at Weihaiwei. It appears that the distance over which the wireless messages were guaranteed to travel was only 60 miles, but they were successfully transmitted to no less than 180 miles' distance. As has been announced already, both belligerents treated the *Haimun* as though she were a spy, and objected to her presence in the theatre of war, so that what news the correspondents on board were able to get was procured under difficulties. The "Times" representatives were Commander Colquhoun and Captain James, and on the staff were also Captain Tomami (a Japanese), Mr. H. J. Brown, erector and operator, and Mr. H. Athern, operator at Weihaiwei. Captain W. C. Passmore was in command throughout the cruise. The chief officer was Mr. Mutton, the second Mr. R. Cram, and third Mr. C. H. Wood. The engineering staff were Mr. A. F. Ramsey, chief; Mr. A. McMillan, second; and Mr. H. A. Duncanson, third.

We take the following from the "Hongkong Telegraph":—

"The Korean," said the Rev. C. T. Collyer, lecturing at the Anthropological Institute, "never cuts his hair or beard. To do so is considered a mark of dishonour to his parents, whom he strongly reverences. Any hairs that may happen to come out, and even the parings of his finger-nails, are carefully saved and put into the coffin with him, in order that he may go back to mother-earth intact." Mr. Collyer said the people are particularly fond of a "tall" story. He once asked a venerable Korean why his people did not use the bicycle. "We had a bicycle once," was the startling reply of the patriarch. "It was invented by one of our great men about 700 years ago. It had two mechanisms, a going-out and

a coming-home mechanism. But one day the mother of the inventor, in order to test the joys of cycling, stole the machine and rode off on it. Unfortunately, however, she did not take the coming-home mechanism, and since then," added the old man dolefully, "Korea has not had a bicycle."

THE care taken by British rulers in the Malay States to safeguard the morals and conduct of the people entrusted to them is shown by the following enactment from the "Negri Sembilan Government Gazette," quoted in a recent issue of the "Bangkok Times":—

Any male person over the age of sixteen years residing within three miles of a Mosque presided over by a Priest of his own Muzahaf who, without reasonable excuse to be communicated to and allowed by the nearest Assistant Kathi or Trustee of the Mosque, shall fail to attend Prayers at such Mosque on every Friday, or who after Salom shall fail, except with the permission of the Kathi, to remain for at least one hour in the Mosque to hear the teaching of the Imam or Ulama shall be liable on conviction... to a fine not exceeding fifty cents for every such offence.

We have received the "L. & C. Express" of the 27th May.—Japan is reported to have purchased at Antwerp the steamers *Mascotte*, *Rockhampton* & *Ranmoor*, each of about 3,000 tons register. Underwriters have received, states the "Times," an intimation from official quarters which caused them astonishment mingled with amusement. It was stated that there was a possibility that some of the steamers recently purchased with Russian money would be fitted out as privateers for the Far East. It is difficult to see what service could be rendered by privateers which could not equally well be done by regular auxiliary cruisers, and the use of privateers by Russia could hardly be quietly allowed by the other signatories of the Declaration of Paris. The report was not taken very seriously, and rates for war risks remained easy.

We have received the "L. & C. Express" of the 3rd ult.—Gen. Stoessel, the commandant at Port Arthur, is a Swiss by birth—Henrik Sienkiewicz, the famous Polish novelist, is taking a wedding trip to Manchuria, where he hopes to find material for a series of romances.—Harvard and Yale have accepted the challenge of Oxford and Cambridge to an athletic competition of eleven events in London.—The Admiralty have at last discovered how to fit small craft for oil consumption only, and several vessels are having their furnaces reconstructed accordingly.—Mr. Percy Tarbutt, a former director of the Yangtze Valley Company and many other mining concerns, is dead.—Answering Mr. J. Campbell in the House of Commons, Earl Percy (Under Foreign Secretary) said no representations had been made to the belligerents with reference to the use of mines outside territorial limits, but the subject was engaging the attention of the Government, which was not prepared to recognise any extension of the three-miles limit in consequence of the increased range of modern projectiles.—Prince Dolgoruki, who assaulted Count Lamsdorf, is said by his friends to be suffering from "nervous exaltation," the Prince and the Count have made matters up.

THE well-known Insurance paper the "Review" of the 20th of May, which we have received from the agents here, Messrs. Ballard and Hunter, contains the report of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. for 1903. In the fire department the net premia received were £1,820,380, and the net fire losses £937,268, and after all necessary provisions, including £200,000 for the fires at Baltimore and Toronto, and £189,750 for dividend and bonuses to shareholders, the balance of £366,511 was carried forward. In the life department the net income for the year was £1,221,766 and the net claims with bonus additions were £790,477, and the life fund amounted at the end of the year to £10,074,502, the annuity fund to £3,079,686, and the fire fund, exclusive of paid-up capital, to £3,009,663. The "Review" devotes a leading article to a presentation of these remarkable figures, with tabular statements showing the steady and vigorous growth of the company in recent years.

THE "British North Borneo Herald" has a temerity all its own. It is probably the first journal on record to issue an invitation to the Spring Poet, and in rhyme too. It confesses that its pages were one-time adorned with

"funeral odes to native chiefs deceased
"And many other poems, which we've forgotten

"Of which a few were good, but most were r - - - n."

and the mystery of the last word looks decidedly ominous. Still it affirms that "some the missing verse deplore" and so it bids the poetasters of Jesselton and Kawang to get to work again. An overflowing basket should reward such bravery.

It is always a pleasure to hear of the success at home of boys or girls who have been brought up and educated in Shanghai, and it is notable that the Shanghai youngsters who have been at school here, are generally more than able to hold their own when they come in contact with boys and girls of the same age at home. The latest credit to Shanghai bringing-up of whom we have news is S. O. Limby, who has been for two years at the Mining School at the King Edward Mine, Camborne, England, and who has received the two following certificates, which Mrs. Limby's many friends here will read with much satisfaction:—

(1) "Camborne, 28th April, 1904.

"Mr. S. O. Limby has attended a course of instruction at the Camborne School extending over a period of two years. He has paid special attention to Mining and Surveying, both in class work and in practice. His survey plans and note-book have been awarded maximum marks in the recent surveying examination.

"WILLIAM THOMAS,
"Manager."

(2) "Camborne, 27th May 1904.

"Mr. S. O. Limby has been a student in this school for two sessions. He has shown himself to be a very good student and his conduct has been in all respects satisfactory.

"J. J. BERINGER,
"Principal."

It may be noted that during the session 1902-3, Mr. Limby took eleven firsts and one second, and in the session 1903-4, six firsts and one second. The six firsts in the second session were in Building Construction, Mining, Mineralogy, Practical Mineralogy, Ore Dressing, and Surveying.

WHEN the Dallas Company were here in 1901 (the year of Hettie Poel, May Norton and other fascinating damsels), Mr. Dallas had the assistance of a few gentlemen-supers in the "Belle of New York." One of these—Mr. Bertram Steere,—then made his first appearance on any stage. He was at that time engaged in the office of Mr. James Jones. He went home shortly afterwards, and (says a correspondent) I saw him in Manchester in 1902 playing in "Lord and Lady Algy." Mr. Steere has got on fairly well, and when he recently joined Sir Charles Wyndham in London the latter made him his understudy. His opportunity came in the end of May, when Sir Charles was unable to appear in the "Bride and Bridegroom." Mr. Steere played the leading rôle for two nights, and according to Press reports, distinguished himself considerably. It is interesting to note that Mr. Steere is the only understudy of Sir Charles Wyndham during the last eight years, who has ever been privileged to play his principal's parts in London.

THE RIGHT AND WRONG OF THINGS.
[What the Wise Man Said to His Boy].

He cuts his barber when they meet
Each other in the crowded street,
But when he's in the barber's chair
The barber does the cutting. There
Are things that we may do when we
Don't bathing suits beside the sea
That would be followed by disgrace
If done in any other place.
My lady's ball-dress, cut so low,
Would be most shocking, as we know,
If in the morning she should wear
It in the market-place. With bare,
Unlovely legs the sprinter runs
Before the eager, gentle ones,
Who gather at the track to cheer;
We'd run him in should he appear
At church in such a rig as that—
It all depends on "where you're at."
What's wrong in one place may be right
Some otherwhere, by day or night;
In Newport it may be no sin
To hug another's wife; men win,
Unblemished, on the Board of Trade
The money other men have made.
But if at cards they got the same
We'd look upon it as a shame:
The right or wrong of things, my son,
Depends upon where they are done.
—"Chicago Record-Herald."

THE Bureau Veritas Monthly List, published on the 1st of June, of wrecks and casualties recorded in April last, announces that 74 sailing vessels were reported as totally lost; 27 by stranding, 6 by collision, one by fire; while 5 foundered, 3 were abandoned, 27 were condemned, and 5 were missing. No less than 142 sailing vessels were damaged; 37 by stranding, 44 by collision, 2 by fire, 24 by leaks and 35 by stress of weather. The steamers totally lost were 18; 9 by stranding, 5 by collision, one by fire; while one foundered, and two were condemned. The steamers damaged were 272; 88 by stranding, 79 by collision, 26 by fire, 2 by leaks, 26 by stress of weather; while 51 reported injury to their engines or boilers.

THE Russian papers contain some strange sentiments these times. Here are two clippings. The "Novoe Vremya" of St. Petersburg says: "Will it not be far wiser after our victory to make the Japanese our allies? Germany would, in such a case, certainly turn against us, because her plans would be spoilt thereby; but it is not our duty to make a policy pour les

beaux yeux of the Emperor William. Let us have done with German friendship. We have had enough of it." The "Svet" on the other hand has the following incidental cordial reference to England: "Little Japan, rejoicing in her new-found civilisation, in the matter of sheer piracy, proves herself an apt pupil and adherent of England, with an admixture of Asiatic cunning, watchfulness and readiness to make a spring to the dark."

FOOCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

27th June.

The Late Professor Marsh.

Much regret is felt here at the death of Prof. B. H. Marsh, on the 18th instant, after a brief illness. Prof. Marsh came to China to teach in the Anglo-Chinese College at this place in 1898, soon after graduating from the North-western University at Evanston, near Chicago, Illinois. He was married in June, 1900, to Miss Evelyn C. Pinkney, who for several years was in charge of the Foochow Graded School, which was patronised by missionaries and the community families. Deep sympathy is felt for Mrs. Marsh, who with her two children soon takes her departure for the United States.

The S. S. Haeshin.

The loss of the s.s. Haeshin is a very personal matter to many foreigners of this port, as a large proportion of our residents, who have had occasion to visit Shanghai, have taken one or more trips on this little steamer. It is a matter of regret that any of the Chinese passengers were lost, but all will rejoice that the captain, officers and crew were saved. None can fail to sympathise with Captain Lowe, who is very popular here and whom all have found a most genial and thoughtful captain to travel with.

Missionary Expansion

Some time ago I heard a tea-merchant at this port say to a missionary: "Will you kindly tell me how long it will be before all Foochow is bought by the missionaries?" The answer was, "Would that commercial affairs were in as flourishing condition as mission work." One cannot wish less prosperity for the one, but more for the other.

Rabid Dogs.

Recently a child in one of our well-known community families was bitten by a dog, which had, within a week or so, bitten several Chinese children. The foreign child has been taken to Shanghai for the Pasteur treatment, I believe, though it is not certain that this dog was mad. Still this course was the only safe one to pursue in order to avoid a possibly fatal outcome. China, like Turkey, is altogether too well provided with worthless curs, whose prolonged, miserable existence is largely due to the Buddhist tenet of kindness to animals, which in turn, as is well known, is a natural sequence of the doctrine of transmigration of souls.

A Typhoon.

We have just been favoured with quite a lively typhoon for this time of the year. Visitors of this class generally postpone their visits till later in the season, but of late years they are becoming more and more irregular in their habits. So far as I have learned, little if any damage has been done by this typhoon.

PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

30th June.

Wang Chao Released.

The approaching birthday of the Empress Dowager has already brought joy to many lives. The names of prisoners in the twenty-four Chou and Hsien which make up the Shunt'ien Prefecture have been sent up to the Fuyin, Mr. Shen T'ung, formerly T'otai in Shanghai, who has inspected the lists and recommended some for Imperial clemency. Unfortunately, the rumour is quite persistent that money has a good deal to do in securing the release of prisoners, or in securing the recommendation of names. One woman told the writer that it would take all her fortune to have her husband's name recommended for mercy. He was only one of many arrested by Yung Lu after the troubles in 1900 and accused of looting his premises. Now that Yung Lu is dead there is no one in the family of sufficient influence or courage to suggest that this man who has suffered for three years should be released, when he is no more guilty than many others and only did what all were doing in those days. For his help in relieving Yung Lu's place of some small articles he will doubtless be imprisoned for life and his family reduced to poverty. Among those already released is the name of Wang Chao, who is not only released, but given a small official position. This unusual action must be owing somewhat to the agitation in the papers which raised an outcry on the man's arrest and confinement on so slight a charge. It shows that journalism even in China has its influence in the highest circles.

Marshal Su,

who has been in the Board of Punishment since his accusation by the Viceroy of Canton, is having a summer outing at a little city near Peking. He seems quite broken up over his troubles. He thinks he has been unjustly accused and says he was doing the best he could under the circumstances. He said that it was his own province and that he was more interested than anyone else could be in seeing it quiet. It looks as though his degrees may be restored to him though, of course, his official life has ended. If he can be freed from the disgraceful charges against him he will retire to private life without a murmur. It shows the liberality of officials in China (or what does it show?) that a distinguished prisoner whose case is still unsettled should be allowed so much liberty.

The Western Tombs

are becoming quite popular as a place of pilgrimage. Mr. and Mrs. Conger, with a party of friends, have made a recent visit and Professor Jenks and secretary anticipate a trip in the near future. The place is accessible by rail and furnishes many beautiful views of mountain scenery. The architecture seems to surpass anything seen at the Ming Tombs. The Western Tombs are located in the department of Ichou (celebrated for its tobacco) and can easily be reached and visited in one day; and the return trip can be made the following day.

A Serious Railway Accident.

There is a report of a very serious accident at Kaoyi, a place south of P'otungfu, on the Lu-Han railroad. The train was derailed and several cars were thrown into the ditch. Two guards were killed and many passengers injured. This road is well patronised and is doing a splendid business. But some of those who ride frequently on the road complain of the carelessness of the Chinese engineers.

The Power Behind the Throne.

There is a general impression among high officials in Peking that the eunuchs in the palace are far too numerous. Recently a man of high rank took it upon himself to memorialise the Throne on the matter, and the reply of the Empress Dowager is that it is to be investigated. This has created a great stir among this unfortunate and worthless class, the eunuchs, as they see that their soft places may be invaded by a search party. Hence they have petitioned the head-eunuch to intercede for them. Of course, Li, the arch-eunuch (unusually called P'i Hsiao-li) is involved himself and hence his petition to the Empress Dowager to stop the investigation was made with all the influence he could bring to bear. His tears and bowings were successful and the investigation is nipped in the bud. If the palace could be relieved of these degenerate creatures there might be some hopes of good ideas getting admission to the Empress. Though P'i Hsiao-li's premises were destroyed after the entrance of the foreign troops in 1900, it is well known that now he is more wealthy than formerly, and wealth from all over the provinces rolls at his feet. Any entrance to the Empress Dowager must be made by his permission, and no official would be so audacious as to ignore him.

PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

28th May.

A Princess's Jewels.

The sale, by auction, of the late Princess Mathilde's jewellery has proved quite a society event. Very few women, even among royalty, possessed so varied a collection of valuable ornaments, and as the Princess had left injunctions in her will for practically everything to be sold, not a few ladies with long purses were enabled to indulge in hopes of succeeding to the possession of what they had often admired, and doubtless envied, during her life-time. One of the most noteworthy items so far brought under the hammer (the sale will not be concluded till the end of next week) was a seven-row necklace containing 384 white pearls, given by Napoleon I to his sister-in-law the Queen of Westphalia, Princess Mathilde's mother. This necklace, though certainly very beautiful, is by no means the finest in existence, the pearls, though numerous, not being exceptionally large or well-matched. The Comtesse de Pourtales carried the bidding up to 440,000 francs, but when M. Grünberg, the representative of a dealers' syndicate, went 5,000 francs better, there was no response, and he secured the necklace. Taking into account the extra 10 per cent which the purchaser has to pay for the auctioneer's and experts' fees and expenses, the cost to the buyer was thus about £19,500. The necklace changed hands privately a few minutes after the fall of the hammer.

A Military Walk.

Paris is to be virtually turned upside down to-morrow by one of its enterprising newspapers, the "Matin," which has organised what it calls "Le Marche de l'Armée." Picked teams from 220 regiments and other units belonging to all branches of the army are to compete in a 28-mile walk from Paris to St. Germain and back, wearing their uniform and regulation boots. The teams, coming from all parts of France, are to be lodged in the various Paris barracks, meet outside the "Matin" office in the Boulevard Poissonnière to-morrow morning, and, headed by two bands, march to the Place de la Concorde, where the start for the race is to

take place, the finish being at the Galerie des Machines in the Champ de Mars. There is to be a "jury," or committee of judges, composed entirely of officers, with a fully-fledged General in full uniform at their head. The indefatigable "Matin" not only arranges for the conveyance of the competitors to Paris and back, but attends to every detail of the race, provides refreshments and medical attendance, gives some prizes and causes a great many more to be given, provides the competitors with theatre tickets for the evening, and adds to its boon by offering prizes for the best decoration of private houses on the boulevards.

Stranger than Fiction.

The parish priest of a quiet village some thirty miles from Paris found himself, several years ago, servantless. His domestic had been suddenly called away, and he was wondering how he could replace her when a middle-aged woman, poorly but neatly dressed, knocked at his door. He at first took her for a traveller in need of assistance and was much surprised when she applied for employment as his servant, her voice and manners being far superior to those of the domestic class. After some reflection, he took her into his service and had no reason to repent. She proved industrious and capable. She was expert in the art of making the plainest food appetising, but she caused M. le Curé to marvel when he ascertained that she always did her cooking in gloves. She studiously avoided the neighbours and seemed to have no wish for any companionship. Out of respect for her unspoken wish, he never questioned her as to her past. One day the postman came with several large registered letters covered with imposing seals and stamps, addressed to the servant. The Curé sent for her and observed that the letters seemed to embarrass her greatly. His curiosity now overcame his discretion, and he asked for an explanation. She then admitted that she was not of humble birth but that she had voluntarily become his servant to satisfy her conscience. She and her sisters, the mysterious domestic added, were carrying on a lawsuit against a foreign city, hence the arrival of the registered letters. The Curé asked no more questions, and life in the quiet vicarage resumed its every-day routine. A few weeks ago the unknown woman died. On looking through her papers the Curé discovered that she was a Princess of the house of Brunswick and great-granddaughter of the famous duke whose proclamation, threatening Paris with total destruction if the Royal Family were harmed, led to such terrible results in 1792. She bequeathed everything she possessed to the Curé. She was one of three granddaughters of the Duke of Brunswick who died some twelve years ago leaving large bequests to the city of Geneva. His daughter took proceedings to have the will set aside and the litigation was continued by her three daughters, one of whom was the Curé's servant. This accounts for the correspondence which so keenly excited the good priest's curiosity, but the reasons which induced the princess to retire into obscurity and become a maid-of-all-work are still unknown.

The Gentle Reader as Writer.

The Paris edition of the "New York Herald" devotes a considerable amount of space every day to what it calls an "open tribune." Readers are allowed (so long as they refrain from libellous or offensive remarks) to air their views on all sorts of subjects, not necessarily of public interest, by means of letters in this column. One, for instance, complains of the incivility of Customs officials; another launches an anathema against motor-cars; a third offers his services in any capacity; a fourth has something to sell, and many others have various axes of their own to grind. The great variety of these epistles, and the styles,

both artless and artful, in which they are couched, make the "open tribune" peculiarly interesting. It holds up the mirror to human nature. From time to time it attracts expressions of excellent common sense and American humour, of which the following is a specimen:—

Villa Wild Parsnips,

Nice, Wednesday, 25th May, 1904.

Editor of the "HERALD":—

I've a circular from the "Times," a London newspaper, which commenced business in 1785.

They offer me a discount of 23 per cent on their retail price if I will purchase 312 copies in a year. They say that the man in the street who purchases only spasmodically, is a very unwelcome customer. They promise to give the daily news of the world, through their own correspondents, fresh baked every morning.

For the past 17 years I've been paying you 20 centimes daily, 25 centimes of a Sunday, and 50 centimes Christmas and Easter. My purchases have been made from kiosks. Who take no risk whatever, you delivering to them free, and taking back unsold copies, for which you pay return freight.

Now would it not be much better for you to deal with us 365 copy a year and 366 leap year fellers direct, and give us a rattling good discount? I should be awfully sorry to have the "Times" sweep up all of your faithful 365 copy a year customers.

Now do wake up, Old Man, and don't let this 119 yearer run your 65 year kid off the metals. The European edition of the "New York Herald" has become famous and now the "thunderer" is after your scalp, with a reward of 23 per cent.

HANDY ANDY HIGHJUMPER.

The "Herald" heads this "Do you think he will get it?" in mild denigration of the suggestion that its scalp will fall to the thunderer's knife.

Classified Marriages.

Weddings in Paris churches are arranged on curiously stereotyped lines, which must save the best man a great deal of brainfag. The ceremonies are divided into classes, just as in the case of funerals. There are ten classes, each with its own carefully defined accessories and each provided with a tariff minimum and tariff general, just like a Custom-house schedule. The one scale comprises all the indispensable features of the solemnity and the other specifies all such extras as are considered appropriate. Should you order a second-class wedding, you may take your pick of the second-class extras but you cannot have first-class ones. Such a lawless interference with order and method could not be tolerated for a moment. The first-class wedding (tariff minimum) runs to £23, including £5.12.0 for the Curé and 8s. for the wax candles placed beside the bride and bridegroom. The list of accessories comprises twenty-seven articles, such as hangings, flowers, additional clergy, choir, voluntaries, soloists, and so on. The second class is quoted at £19 and excludes flowers, on the assumption that persons who require such luxuries can afford to pay on the higher scale. The other grades range from £12 to 5s., for which latter figure you are entitled to a Suisse, a handle and one chorister, but no mass. Couples can even be united for nothing, provided they locate themselves indigent. Several charitable associations in Paris, which exist for the sole purpose of encouraging marriage among the poor, pay the fees and provide the bridegroom with a new suit and the bride with a veil. One of these organisations, not being in flourishing circumstances has to limit itself to giving the groom a pair of trousers and only lending him a coat, on the distinct understanding that he must return it next day.

AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Melbourne, 30th May.

Vice-Regal.

Our latest Governor-General, Lord Northcote, has introduced several new ideas in connection with Government House entertainments. These functions are not as formerly to be reserved to the so-called elect of Melbourne "society," but in future invitations will be issued on a more extended basis, in short the democrat alike with the aristocrat is to be bidden to the mansion on St. Kilda Road. Regulations as to dress restrictions have been also largely relaxed, the humble boxer hat and sac suit will in future be recognised as fit and proper garments, if the bidden guests elect to appear so attired. Likewise the gilded aides are bidden to distribute their attention more freely, and not as of yore confine them to the recognised Government House clique. All these new ideas, it may be noted were given effect to before the fall of the Deakin Ministry, and the sending for Labour leader Watson to form his Cabinet.

A hitherto unpublished story of the late viceregal trip to the golden city of Bendigo is from the "Bulletin":—

The Australian has an ever-present fear of a hoax, or what he terms a "have." Lady Northcote the other day went down a mine at Bendigo. The lower levels are connected with the engine-house by speaking-tubes. At the manager's request Lady N. spoke to the engine-driver through one. To the perspiring one in dungarees came, in tones of high-pitched culchaw, "Are you thah? Lady Northcote's speaking?" "Garn," he replied, "what are you getting at?" The lady dropped the tube, the manager explained for 4min. 30.3-sec., and the perspiring one overhead seized again his cotton waste and, unconscious as a god of the tumult below, smiled as he polished his shining bars.

Lord Ranfurly,

retiring Governor of New Zealand, is already on his way home. He is succeeded in the office by Lord Plunket who with Lady Plunket and their family are now en route per the steamer Gothic, which is expected to arrive in time for the Governor to open the coming session of the New Zealand Parliament.

The White Australia Question.

Considering the distorted view of the above question held by various English and other papers, some remarks made by Victorian ex-premier Irvine at a banquet tendered him by the Australian Mercantile Associations in London are worthy of note. In reply to the toast of his health, Mr. Irvine remarked that "English investors had no reason to be apprehensive of Australia's financial stability. In connection with the white Australia question much misapprehension existed as to the Commonwealth government's attitude on the subject of immigration. He was not an apologist for the law as applied in the celebrated "six hatters" case (who by the way were eventually admitted), this law he considered was unnecessarily drastic, but might have been administered with more tact by the late administration. It was a mistake to suppose that the act was intended to exclude British artisans. The intention of the act was to prevent the country being swamped with contract immigrants, in the event of an industrial

dispute taking place. The underlying intention was the determination to prevent an alien and inferior race from acquiring a dominant influence on Australian destiny."

Pressed to state his opinion on the fiscal question Mr. Irvine thought it was right to admit that the majority of his countrymen were in thorough accord with Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, though he was doubtful if the effects were thoroughly appreciated. Far-seeing men were coming to realise that in interests and political developments Australians were drifting away from the country of their origin. He was doubtful if the sentimental ties were permanent enough to bind a great Empire, and he hoped that fiscal or other constitutional means would be found to draw the colonies and motherland together, the former to contribute in a larger measure to the burden of defence, receiving in return therefor a larger voice in the control of the Empire.

The New Guinea Affray.

One of the earliest duties devolving on the new Minister of Home Affairs (Mr. Batchelor) will be to arrange for a judicial inquiry into a conflict that recently occurred at Goaribari in New Guinea, between the crew of the Government steamer *Merrie England* and the native tribes inhabiting the district. The steamer, it appears, with the Governor and a party of native constabulary on board, had gone to arrest the supposed murderers of the late missionaries, the Revs. T. Chalmers and O. Tomkins, who met their death at the hands of the natives in 1901. Arrived at Goaribari, the Acting Governor sent word to the chief of the tribe to hand over the actual murderers, whose names were already in possession of the police. At daybreak the steamer was surrounded by hundreds of canoes and some half-dozen natives were put on board; whilst the police were examining these men, the crew of the vessel were attacked by a shower of arrows from the canoes. A brisk rifle fire was then returned by the armed party on the steamer which was further returned by the natives, who sustained many casualties. Judge Murray of the N. S. W. District Court has now been appointed a royal commissioner to enquire into this particular incident, but it is more than probable that the scope of the inquiry will be extended so as to include the taking of evidence relating to several allegations against the British administration of New Guinea.

A Savings Bank Robbery.

A determined and successful attempt at robbery was recently made on a suburban branch of the English, Scottish, and Australian Bank.

The bank is run by three officials, one of whom, the accountant, slept on the premises. Shortly before 2 a.m. he was aroused by the entry of three masked men into his room, who demanded his silence with the usual means of persuasion, viz., a loaded revolver. Taken as he was by surprise the official was unable to use the bank's weapon which lay close to his bedside. The accountant was then gagged and bound, whilst the three marauders turned their attention to the safe and strong room. They were an up-to-date crowd, for in addition to the usual burgling outfit of crowbars, jemmies, and hammers, they were provided with a supply of nitro-glycerine for use in case the ordinary tools of the trade failed in effecting their purpose. Apparently this was the case, for a small charge of the deadly explosive was in-

serted in the keyhole of both safe and strong room, the outside was blocked up with soap plugs and then fired.

Several charges seem to have been fired before the doors were sufficiently wrecked to enable them to get at the contents. Residents of the locality in several instances heard the sound of the muffled explosions, but attributed them to various causes totally unconnected with their origin. The burglars got away with in all about £1,700 in cash, which was removed per medium of the manager's buggy and pony which were stabled at the rear. The bank have offered a reward of £100 plus 25 per cent of any cash recovered; this has been supplemented by a reward of £200 on behalf of the police authorities, but so far no evidence has as yet been obtained which will lead to the conviction of the robbers.

The buggy and pony were found deserted about daybreak in a suburb miles away from where the robbery had taken place.

Freight Rebates.

An inquiry recently concluded in Melbourne on the subject of rebates on butter freights has let a considerable amount of light on to the methods of handling one of Victoria's principal exports. To begin with, there are many hundreds of butter factories scattered throughout the dairying districts of the State, and these are nearly all worked on the co-operative principle. Certain firms in Melbourne make a specialty of handling the produce of these factories, and arranging cool storage and the placing of the butter on the London market, charging in most cases 3½ per cent for their trouble. Representatives of two or three firms, however, seem to have approached the head offices of the mail companies in London with a view of obtaining a rebate on their shipments, and in this they were successful, as evidence was tendered before the commission of inquiry that cheques had been paid over in Melbourne by the steamer companies concerned.

The trouble arose owing to the fact that all exporting agents were not treated on the same terms, and those not so well favoured opened the ball by first presenting demands for refunds and further by asking the Premier for a commission of inquiry. This after much backing and filling was granted by Mr. Bent.

A lot of interesting evidence was given as to faking of brands, also the reason why some Victorian tinned goods are looked upon with suspicion by the War Office authorities.

One firm largely engaged in tinning butter admitted through one of their principals that their so-called 1-lb. tins contained only from 14-15 ounces, the pound in this case being made a trade term, which by the way they are careful not to explain to the retail buyer.

Taken all round, the butter producer has learnt a lot from this inquiry that will if he has any sense go a long way towards establishing the co-operative principle in exporting as well as in producing; thereby saving himself the price of many commissions as well as ensuring that his produce reaches the market under its original brand.

A Stranded Steamer.

The skipper of the steamer Workfield is likely to find himself in serious trouble through defying the orders issued by the Sydney department of navigation.

The Workfield, a steamer of some 6,000 tons' capacity, was on a voyage from Ocean Island to Stettin with a cargo of

phosphates. A call was made at Newcastle for bunker coal, but owing to her deep draught the vessel had to finish at Sydney. Prior to leaving the coal wharf at Sydney, an inspector attached to the navigation department visited the steamer, and found that her load line was immersed three or four inches. He promptly served a notice on the captain requiring him to discharge sufficient coal to lighten the vessel by this amount. A pilot had been engaged to take the vessel to sea, but on learning the condition of affairs declined to proceed.

The captain thereupon appears to have taken matters in hand, and hauled the vessel away from the wharf. He had not gone far, however, before he grounded on a bank off St. George's Head, well inside the harbour.

Some hours after the vessel was floated off and under pilotage directions was brought to an anchor.

A summons was then served on the captain requiring him to appear at the Wake Police Court, and answer to the charge of disobeying instructions issued by the navigation authorities. According to the act, the penalty involved by a master proceeding to sea after a notice of detention has been served, is a fine of £1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Later proceedings at the police court resulted in the infliction of fines amounting in all to the sum of £65.

THE SHANGHAI SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The sixth annual meeting of the above Society was held in the Municipal Board Room yesterday afternoon. There was not a large attendance, but the report showed that the Society's zeal had in no way flagged during this year.

Sir Pelham Warren, who presided, said that at the last annual meeting the Rev. H. C. Hodges took the chair, and he was sure all would join him in regretting Mr. Hodges' untimely death. The Society seemed to have flourished during the past year and it had done an immense amount of good. As the report said:—"The number of cases brought into Court does not show anything like the amount of good the Society is doing, as in this, the sixth year of its existence, the Chinese have become aware of its objects and are afraid to maltreat dumb animals as they used to before the Society was started." On the 2nd November last, the Rev. C. E. Darwent had preached a sermon on Cruelty to Animals and the collection taken at the service realised \$132, which Mr. Darwent had sent to the Society. With a view to lightening the treasurer's work, receipts had not been given for subscriptions, but they had all been acknowledged at the end of the Annual Report.

The accounts for the past year were then read through.

Mr. L. Midwood proposed and, Mr. H. E. Hobson seconded:—That, the accounts as presented be passed. This was carried.

Mr. Hobson proposed and Captain Boisragon seconded a resolution that the

present committee—Messrs. Wm. Meyerink, S. W. Pratt, M.R.C.V.S., L. Midwood, L. Ratard, Captain Boisragon, M. Tillot, J. Chapal, H. E. Hobson, F. Fearon, Hon. Treasurer, F. Maitland Hon. Secretary, be re-elected, with the addition of Sir Pelham Warren, and Messrs. D. Landale, J. O. P. Bland and A. W. Burkill. The motion was carried.

Before the meeting dispersed the Chairman thanked Mr. F. Maitland for the able manner in which he had carried out the duties of Hon. Secretary.

SPORT.

Polo.

The Polo tournament was continued on Tuesday evening, "C" team meeting "E" team. In the first chukka, for "C" team G. Dallas scored a subsidiary and J. Byrne-Hackett a goal, "C" team winning accordingly by these points to nil. In the second chukka "E" team reversed matters, P. Landale scoring two goals and R. Dalgleish a subsidiary, while their opponents failed to score. On the two chukkas "E" team win by 2 goals and 1 subsidiary to 1 goal and 1 subsidiary.

The teams were as follow:—

"E" TEAM.	"C" TEAM.
D. Landale,	G. Dallas,
C. R. Burkill,	E. R. Hooper,
R. Dalgleish,	R. Marshall,
H. E. Railton.	J. Byrne-Hackett.

In the polo tournament yesterday evening "A" team met "E" team. In the first chukka Mr. D. Landale scored one goal and one subsidiary for his side, "A" team failing to register a point. In the second chukka Major Watson scored a goal for "A" team, but on the other hand Mr. Landale scored a goal and Messrs. C. R. Burkill and R. Dalgleish subsidiaries for "E" team. The latter team thus won by 2 goals and 3 subsidiaries to 1 goal.

The teams were as follow:—

"E" TEAM.	"A" TEAM.
D. Landale,	Major Watson.
C. R. Burkill,	P. Crighton,
R. Dalgleish,	L. S. Webb,
H. E. Railton.	J. J. Gresson.

Lawn Tennis.

The following are the complete results of the second round of the Shanghai Recreation Club Lawn Tennis (Singles) Handicap:—

C. Parry beat A. R. Moores 6-1, 6-3.
W. R. Parkin beat A. W. Olsen, 6-0, 6-2.
T. Veitch beat R. J. Bowerman, 6-1, 6-3.
T. Phillips beat C. E. Garner, 3-6, 8-6, 6-2.
N. F. Miller beat C. Trep-penhauer 6-4, 2-6, 6-3.
S. M. Wallace, w.o. D. Mennie scratched.
G. Kingsmill beat T. Mitchell, 6-3, 6-4.
H. B. Ollerlessen beat C. R. Tozer 6-1, 6-3.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.)
(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.")

6th July.

(1) We have received a memorial from Wu Ting-fang, Vice-President of the Waiwupu, reporting illness, asking for sick leave and that some one be appointed to take his place pro tem. Wu Ting-fang is granted one month's sick leave; there is no necessity of appointing any one temporarily to take his place in the Waiwupu.

(2) A similar memorial from Wang Fushiang, President of the Court of Sacrificial Worship. The memorialist is also given a month's sick leave and Li Shêng-tu, ex-Minister to Japan, is appointed President of the above Court pro tem.

(3) Liu Ch'un-lin is appointed Provincial Treasurer of Kuangsi and his post as Provincial Treasurer of Yunnan is hereby given to Chang Ting-liao.

(4) Decree commanding the handing over to the Board of Punishments for trial and punishment, of seventeen robbers captured by the members of the Peking Gendarmerie.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

8th July.

Russian Military Dispositions in Fengtien.

The "Sinwên-pao" states that according to advices received the Russians have 15,000 men at Chímuchêng (Tomuchêng), 50,000 at Tashihchiao and, as already stated yesterday in these "Notes," 30,000 at Haichêng. The great bulk of these troops consist of infantry and artillery, the cavalry arm being unusually weak, owing to recent losses in horses suffered by the Russians, who seem however to be looking forward to being supplied with them by their agents in Mongolia.

The Reported New Viceroy of Manchuria.

As already reported in these "Notes" there seems to be a strong impression in official quarters in Peking that H.E. Chao Erh-sên, the ex-Governor of Hunan province, who is on his way up to the capital, is certainly going to be Viceroy of Manchuria, taking the place of the three Tartar Generals of Fengtien, Kirin, and Heilungchiang, it having been since decided that the government of these three provinces shall be recognised and made similar to that of the eighteen provinces of China Proper. It is also stated that a staff of Russian-speaking Chinese officers have already been selected by the Waiwupu to work under H.E. Chao Erh-sên.

Mongolian Activity.

A Peking dispatch reports that a number of Mongol princes have lately begun diligently drilling their tribesmen after the modern style, and that some 25,000 Mausers with ammunition have been served out under instructions of the Army Reorganisation Department. The fear that the Russians intend to seize their country is said to be the cause of all this military activity amongst the Mongol princes and great nobles.

A Natal Day Celebration.

To-day being the eighty-first anniversary of the birth of Madam Huang, the mother of

the Mixed Court Magistrate, a number of the latter's friends have engaged a troupe of native actors from the local theatres to play in the Mixed Court yamên this evening in celebration of the auspicious day. Madam Huang, whose maiden name is Yeh, is a member of the clan to which Admiral Yeh Chu-kuei, formerly of the Peiyang squadron, and now Naval Commander-in-Chief of Kuangtung province, also belongs.

THE TYPHOON.

The Director of Sicawei Observatory reports as follows:—

It is to be feared that news will be received from Foochow, in a few days, of loss of property and perhaps of life, caused by the typhoon which visited the port on Wednesday morning, the 6th instant.

The following is the information which can be gathered from the rather meagre reports received at the Sicawei Observatory:—

The first signal was hoisted in Shanghai and cabled to the semaphores on Sunday at 9 a.m. A warning had been received from Manila, stating that a centre of depression was reported on the Pacific to the E. of Luzon. On Monday, from the observations on the Loochoo Islands, we could signal again the cyclone as lying to the N.E. of Luzon and travelling to the N.W. The mean velocity must have been then about eleven nautical miles an hour.

The violence of the storm was first understood on Tuesday morning; at 10 a.m. a hurricane, force 12 (maximum), was raging at Tshigakijima, in the Miaco-Sima Group. The centre, having passed to the E. of Formosa, slightly bending to N. or N.N.W., was reaching these islands, and its velocity had increased to about 15 miles.

On the 6th no telegrams were received from Sharp Peak or Formosa, and consequently the track could not be known accurately. But this alone was enough to show what was going on. The signal was therefore cabled to the semaphores: "Typhoon N. of Formosa, travelling N.W." In fact, the observations at the three Loochoos Stations show that a splitting must have taken place near the 25th parallel. One centre was shifting to N.E. and passed to the N. of Naha (W. wind, force 5 to 7), whilst a narrow whirlwind was bending to N.W. or even perhaps W.N.W., and crossing the N. of Formosa Channel, to land a little to the N. of Foochow.

The following are the readings of the barometer at Sharp Peak, which we have just received, owing to the kindness of the Telegraph Co.:—

SHARP PEAK, July 6th, 1904.

Time.	Bar.	Time.	Bar.	Time.	Bar.
	in.		in.		in.
7 a.m.	29.21	9 a.m.	28.82	11 a.m.	29.09
8 a.m.	29.02	9.30 a.m.	28.76	Noon	29.30
8.30 a.m. }	28.89	10 a.m.	28.87	2 p.m.	29.47

At 9 a.m. the wind was blowing from W.N.W., with hurricane force (12); at 2 a.m. it had shifted to S.E., force 5. The system must have been very narrow, for the telegrams from Amoy and Wenchow, some 120 miles W. and S. of the centre, show that though an influence of the typhoon could be guessed, it could give no idea of its importance.

Let us hope no fatal casualty took place in the North of the Channel, or in the Min River on Wednesday morning, the 6th inst.

THE PEKING-HANKOW OVERLAND ROUTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

III

The Commission in Kaifengfu.

Although His Excellency, Yüan Shih-kai, Governor of Chihli, had provided well for the journey through his province, and we had been hospitably entertained everywhere in Honan, we were not prepared for so magnificent a reception as was given by Governor Ch'ên Ku'ei-sung when we called at his yamên. He sent a military escort to accompany the four chairs and outriders, an official umbrella going on before. It seemed to be known that we were coming, and the streets were lined with people, the whole two miles to the yamên. As we turned into the street in sight of the yamên, a band of foreign drums, fifes, and cymbals played martial music in most energetic time. The band was stationed at the end of the great yingpei which stands opposite the yamên entrance in the middle of the street, parallel to its two sides. This pei is probably one hundred feet long and twenty feet high. The beast painted on it—to devour wicked officials—is of a corresponding size.

From the band station at the end of this yingpei a double line of soldiers, with Mauser rifles at the present, curved across the large open space to the gateway of the yamên. These were all on our right as we passed in, and near the entrance were some twenty officers with bright new swords at the present. While we halted to send in cards the band filed in at a side gate, and when the main gates were thrown open there was another burst of martial music. Three enormous bombs fairly rent the heavens and shook the earth. In the first court the chairs were borne between two lines of the Governor's personal escort in silk dress and white official buttons. In the second court were two lines of red-coated, dismounted cavalry, belonging to the Governor's bodyguard, presenting an old type of carbine. Here the chairs were lowered, the interpreter Mr. Cheng, who had called the evening before, meeting us as we alighted, and escorting us through the third court to the entrance of a fourth, where the Governor and Mr. Wu, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, met us and we were introduced by the interpreter. There were twenty or thirty other officials here in Court regalia, who accompanied us into the fifth court where the reception-hall was arranged much as our own was the day before. We were seated around a table, spread in foreign style, with Governor Ch'ên at the head, and Prof. Jenks and Mr. Durand on his right and left, Prof. Jenks' interpreter and Mr. Gammon next below on opposite sides, then the two native interpreters of the Governor and of the Foreign Office, with Mr. Wu at the foot.

After brief greetings the conversation naturally turned upon the object of Prof. Jenks' visit and for an hour and a-half the matter was discussed. The Governor had not only heard of the Commission but had read attentively the pamphlet it had sent out through the Board of Foreign Affairs in Peking. The Governor was naturally unwilling to express

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Sure Relief. The weak and enervated suffer severely from nervous affections when storms or electric disturbances agitate the atmosphere. Neuralgia, gouty pangs and flying pains, very distressing to a delicate system, may be readily moved by rubbing this Ointment on affected part after it has been fomented with warm water. The Pills, taken occasionally in the doses prescribed by the instructions, keep the digestion in order, excite a free flow of healthy bile, and regenerate the impoverished blood with richer materials, resulting from thoroughly assimilated food, wanting which, the strongest must inevitably soon sink into feebleness, and the delicate find it difficult to maintain existence. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible remedies.

positive opinions on the questions of finance that the Central Government must decide, but he was quite ready to give the information asked for. He knew that the Government is planning to establish a uniform currency throughout the provinces, and also that it is contemplating the gold standard. He himself has already purchased the machinery for coining copper ten-cash pieces at the arsenal outside the South gate. The silver coinage is not yet determined and he is waiting to see what standard of taol or dollar the Central Government adopts.

Asked as to the possibility of increasing revenues in order to purchase a gold reserve, he said there are valuable silver and gold mines in Honan but that China is without facilities—in machinery and brains—to work them, and must needs call in expert assistance.

Later when the office of comptroller of the currency was mentioned as necessary, in case a new system were established, "Yes," he rejoined "and here again we need expert foreign assistance." When asked if the Government would not look with disfavour upon this, he said that Sir Robert Hart had succeeded in the Customs and the monetary system might be managed in the same way. Undoubtedly, however, the conservatives would oppose it.

During the conversation when the appointing of a foreign comptroller was mentioned as a point upon which the Commission were insisting, Prof. Jenks took pains to explain that this matter, as all others, is for the Chinese Government to consider and decide, that the Commission is merely an advisory body anxious to render all assistance in its power, and that the U. S. Government looks for no other gain from the establishment of a sound monetary system than a share in the increased volume of trade that it will induce. The Governor was curious to know what attitude the Government in Peking had taken toward the scheme. He was told that no thorough discussion had yet been held, and that, indeed, the Commission was not ready to recommend any plan until it had a better comprehension of the present conditions and the power of the Government to put any scheme into operation.

It was suggested that the Government might put the new coinage into circulation either (1) through the officials in the treasuries at Peking, in the provincial capitals, and in district yamens, or (2) through the banking guilds and local banks, perhaps establishing a Government National bank. The Governor thought the people would much prefer the latter method. He gave no reason for this opinion, but left the impression that the people distrust the officials in such matters. After the interview the Governor escorted the party to the sedan-chairs, and we departed with the same pomp as we entered. We called at the office of the Provincial Judge, adjoining the Governor's, where the Treasurer, Jui Liang, who had come here to meet us for sake of conveniences, took the head of the table and the Judge, Chung Pei, the foot. Here the interview lasted an hour and was conducted the more easily by the interpreter as the Treasurer speaks pure Pekingese. This yamen of foreign affairs is newly fitted up and probably has been only recently established in this interior province, the railroad rendering it the more necessary. There were prints of scenes in the Boxer war on the walls. The table was set with foreign silverware, vases, and china, and new handkerchiefs

were made to serve for napkins, as a white bed-spread had served for a table cloth in our own quarters. All arrangements showed that European ways had been studied but there was some embarrassment in following them except on the part of the Treasurer and Governor.

When questioned concerning sources of revenue, his Excellency Jui referred to Sir Robert Hart's suggestions for increasing the land-tax, and he agreed with the Inspector-General that if this land-tax were properly organized and collected on all the land, the revenue could be greatly increased without any increase of rates.

He was told of the large revenue derived by the United States Government from internal taxes on wine and tobacco produced and consumed at home, it being about half of the whole revenue. He said that at present there is almost no revenue from spirits, tobacco and opium, etc. These commodities are largely consumed by poor people and the burden would fall on them if such taxes were levied. He expressed no opinion as to whether a large revenue could be obtained from them. In Honan some tobacco and a good deal of opium is produced. There is a good deal of wine produced, but none for export. In a later interview he spoke of revenue being derived from the imported tobacco and opium from likin, also of direct taxation, collected from the manufacturers, and again from the dealers in proportion to the amount bought at wholesale. There is also a business license tax. The tax on manufacturers is levied largely by inspectors who visit them and ascertain the amount produced, but the word of the maker is mainly relied upon. He said (if understood correctly) there was no system of farming out the tax on opium or anything else.

After this interview the whole cavalcade filed around to the China Inland Mission, to call on Mr. Bevis and Dr. Kerr. The latter was absent, but Mr. Bevis gave us much information about the city and especially concerning the Jews in which we were much interested. He has done much in reading the inscriptions on the Jewish tablet and also in searching out the Jews of whom there are several hundred families in the city. He introduced us to several of them, so that we had no difficulty in investigating the remaining relics of this, the most interesting colony of Jews in all the world.

He also told of the founding of the Protestant Church in K'ai-feng. This mission has been there two years. There are already three baptized men and some twenty inquirers nearly ready for baptism, besides two or three Christians employed in the post office. In view of the long-standing hostility of the city to everything foreign, and of the persecution which still continues, this is most encouraging. He has no difficulty in getting a hearing on the street or in the chapel, and the people dare not treat him disrespectfully, on account of the prestige secured by foreign arms in suppressing the Boxers. Though the foreign troops did not penetrate Honan their fame has travelled far.

The first Christian, Mr. Ch'en, was converted some nine years ago, by picking up a Bible from the scattered stock of a colporteur who ventured into the city only to be robbed and driven out. He made several long pilgrimages to North Honan to see the nearest missionaries. Though not a Church member he was known as a believer and was plun-

dered and driven out by the Boxers in 1900. As soon as missionaries came to the city, however, he presented himself and was duly baptized. He still rejoices in persecution, thankful that he is permitted to continue his business. When there were several Jews wishing to go to Shanghai to study Hebrew, but afraid to undertake the journey, this Mr. Ch'en was the only one who dared escort them, and he did it in true Christian love. Prof. Jenks took delight in inviting him to dine with us and the prestige and repute of the Christian Church in that city is no doubt considerably enhanced by the visit of the commission.

The Jews also seemed to take some pride in the attention paid to them. They always point to the fact that foreigners come to search them out as proof that they are of ancient stock and connected by religion not only with Mohammedans but also with the Christian nations of the West.

In the afternoon the Governor made his return call by appointment. In reply to questions he said that he was raising and drilling troops, that he had only a thousand in the city, but some three hundred thousand in the whole province! They are all drilled by natives who have studied German and Japanese methods at Tientsin and abroad.

His Excellency's first question on the outline of a monetary system as presented in the memoranda of the Commission was, how the parity of gold and silver coin could be maintained. Prof. Jenks' reply included four different methods, each of which was illustrated from the experience of India, Holland, and the Philippines.

1.—The coinage is to be limited to something less than the demands of trade, so that the law of supply and demand will work to keep the price of the coin considerably above that of silver bullion.

2.—This coin is to be always receivable by the Government for taxes and all purposes at its full gold value.

3.—This coin alone is made legal tender for payment of all private debts.

4.—A gold reserve is to be established amounting to one-fourth or one-half of the full amount of coined silver, copper, etc. This gold reserve is preferably to be held in London or New York, so as to draw interest and to be used only to pay debts abroad, that is, merchants with debts to be paid in gold-using countries can do it by buying drafts on the gold reserve from the Government, with their silver coin at full gold value.

These points were presented most lucidly and amply illustrated, so that the Governor seemed to comprehend perfectly.

In this connection the question was raised of how to get rid of foreign coins, and especially how to forbid their importation under the existing treaties. He said he had no means of doing it. The plan used in the Philippines was explained. After due notice all contracts in other coins than the Government coins are to be taxed one per cent the first month, two per cent the second, and so on to five or even ten per cent, until the foreign coins cease to be used. When asked if it would be possible for a single province so to tax contracts, he said it would be quite possible. He also assented to the suggestion that even private bank notes payable in other coins might be taxed to prevent their use to the exclusion of the Government coin.

The Governor was asked as to the quantity of money in circulation in the province. He was sure that

there is less than a million taels' worth and that of this about five parts are silver and three parts copper. His interpreter was inclined to think that the proportion would be more nearly half and half.

He asked why the committees of Russia and England had not favoured the gold standard for China when other countries had favoured it in their discussions with this Commission. It was explained that the objections were not to a gold standard, but to the method of introduction. Those countries had advocated the establishment first of a uniform coinage, and later the adoption of a gold standard, thus coming to it in two steps. The Governor was of the positive opinion that it would be less confusing to the people to take it all in one step, to the uniform currency on a gold basis, rather than puzzle them by changing twice.

In regard to the introduction of the new coins he said he could easily arrange this by making favourable rates to the people for the exchange of the new coins for the old. It was pointed out that the profits from seigniorage were so great that the Government could afford to be very generous to the people in making the change of coinage. The profit to the Government on the copper coinage is usually from fifty to one hundred per cent, while that on silver coins is from fifteen to twenty per cent.

It is estimated that from the coinage of the volume of money required in the leading commercial provinces of Chihli, Hupeh, Kiangsu, and Kuangtung, the profit to the Government in five years would be sufficient to pay for the gold reserve necessary in order to establish the system.

(To be continued.)

H. B. M. POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 7th July.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq.,
Police Magistrate.

R. v. J. TAYLOR, H. MANGEL, and
J. HANSEN.

These three men again appeared on the charge of refusing duty, and being absent without leave from the Crown of Germany.

His Worship said the case had been adjourned from Monday to give the men a chance to return to duty.

The Captain said that the men had returned to duty and were all right now.

His Worship hoped that they would give no more trouble. They would be bound over in their own recognisances to come up for judgment if called upon. If they gave any more trouble they would receive sentence on the present charge.

THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 7th July.

Before Mr. WANG (Deputy Magistrate)
and Dr. S. P. BARCHT (U. S. Assessor).

"The Rope Yarn."

A storekeeper from the French Concession was charged with receiving a ship's hawser, of the value of \$350, well knowing the same to have been stolen.

Inspector Mellows said that the defendant was taken to the French Mixed Court the

previous morning, but was sent to this Court for trial. The hawser had been stolen from a Norwegian steamer lying at anchor in the river. It had presumably been stolen by three Norwegian sailors—deserters from the ship. The master of their boarding-house stored it for them in a Japanese boot shop in Boone Road and sold it on commission to the defendant. The defendant must have known he was buying stolen property, for the Japanese told him that in the future he would be able to sell him a lot of iron and brass from ships. The hawser when new cost £55 and had only been used once or twice. It was now worth at least \$350 and yet the defendant only offered \$60 for it. The hawser had been recovered. The receipt produced was given by the Japanese to the defendant on paying for the rope. The receipt read:—"S. a.s. Moffatt—Mr. Mr. Meryar—Oil Roraps.—Mr. Mr. Nurpar.—Wisang. Rewd Point. 10 D.—50 D." The Japanese middleman was tried at the Japanese Consulate the previous day. Acting as middleman between the sailors and receiver, he had obtained \$60 for the hawser and handed \$54 to the sailors, retaining \$6 as his commission. The Japanese Consul ordered him to refund the \$6 and severely cautioned him. The Japanese middleman said that the sailors told him the chief officer made them a present of the rope when they left the ship.

The Assessor remarked that the defendant had already been punished in losing the \$60 he paid for the rope.

Inspector Mellows said the defendant was one of those shopkeepers who made a business of buying stolen property for small prices. A Chinese middleman had introduced the Japanese to the defendant. He had previously approached five other shopkeepers in the same locality, but their offers were not high enough.

The Assessor said the Magistrate thought it unjust to fine the defendant, as he had already lost \$60, while the Japanese had got off so lightly. The sailors—the actual thieves—should receive the most severe punishment.

Inspector Mellows said that during the last two years five large hawsers had been stolen, three of which were each worth \$600. None of them had been recovered. The hawser in this case was 120 fathoms in length and five inches in diameter and was just new out from home. The sailors would be arrested as soon as possible and he had no doubt they would be severely dealt with by their Consul.

The Magistrate said the defendant was not the receiver: the Japanese was the receiver.

Inspector Mellows said the hawser was found in the defendant's possession.

The Magistrate suggested that if he had bought the rope from the defendant and it had been found in his possession, he also might have been charged.

The Inspector said that would be so if he had bought a \$500 rope for \$60. On the other hand, the Magistrate would probably not have been able to buy the rope from the defendant except at its real value. The receivers made their money by buying stolen property for next to nothing and selling it at full value. That was why they were able to take the risks of being fined.

The Magistrate seemed strongly in favour of dismissing the defendant with a caution, but eventually fined him \$10 and ordered the hawser to be returned to the proper owner.

PASSENGERS, &c.

OUTWARD.

Per str. POOCH.—For Wenchow—Miss H. Barohet, and Mr. Wong.

Per str. HAAEN.—For Foochow—Mr. A. Vandestar.

Per str. KIANGKUAN.—For Hankow—Mr. French.

INWARD.

Per str. WINGANG.—From Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. T. Hatabu, Messrs. K. Nishimura, See Ye-tan, See Lon-bin, Kwa Lin-ho, Yan Sa-jia, J. de Huff, A. Mansbridge, H. Sasaki, H. Oniski, K. Murata, and On Ni-ace.

Per str. TREHSING.—From Hankow and Ports—Mr. and Mrs. Geddes, and Mr. von Wamb.

Per str. KUTWO.—From Hankow and Ports—Mr. T. R. Aubin.

Per str. MEILEE.—From Hankow—Messrs. Mercklinghaus, Weiss, and Kolff.

Per str. CANTON.—From Hongkong—Mr. Germ.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—From Ningpo—Messrs. S. Solge and A. R. Murphine.

Per str. LIENSHING.—From Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, Rev. F. T. Johnson, Messrs. Maladi and Schultze.

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19th June, 1902

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TEA.—HANKOW STATISTICS from the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce Circular of the 29th June, 1904.

Business reported since the 22nd inst., is as under:—

	1904.	1903.
Settlements	18,625 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.	24,152 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.
Consisting of the following Teas:—		
Ningchows	3,944 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests, at Tls.	16.00 at 54.00 per picul.
Khemuns	175 " "	22.00 " 24.50 " "
Oopacks	1,592 " "	13.30 " 16.00 " "
Oonams	7,042 " "	12.60 " 18.00 " "
Oonfaas	2,281 " "	14.00 " 21.00 " "
Seang-tams	3,591 " "	12.60 " 14.50 " "

The following are Statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular of last season, viz., 1st July, 1903:—

	1904.	1903.		1904.	1903.
HANKOW TEA.			KIUKIANG TEA.		
Settlements	449,092 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.	397,268 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.	Settlements	185,540 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.	179,984 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.
Stock	10,962 " "	12,297 " "	Stock	19,655 " "	16,382 " "
Arrivals ...	460,054 " "	409,565 " "	Arrivals ...	205,195 " "	196,266 " "

Comparative Quotations are as under:—

	1904.	1903.
Ningchows	Tls. 16.00 at 54.00	Tls. 17.00 at 71.00 per picul.
Khemuns	" 22.00 " 24.00	" 20.00 " 31.00
Oopacks	" 13.30 " 16.00	" 14.00 " 19.50
Oonams	" 12.60 " 18.00	" 14.00 " 22.00
Oonfaas	" 14.00 " 21.00	" 17.50 " 30.00
Seang-tams	" 12.60 " 14.50	" 14.00 " 15.00

The Tea Statistics in this Report are made up to the evening of date.

The export to 25th instant, as per Customs Returns stands thus:—

	Total	Total	Re-Exports.
Season 1904 x 1905	23,594,080 lbs.		9,040,435 lbs.
" 1903 x 1904	12,711,859 " "		7,260,412 " "
" 1902 x 1903	18,728,809 " "		9,832,717 " "

Via Shanghai,

	1904/5.	1903/4.	1902/3.
To Great Britain	19,536,939 lbs.	4,864,600 lbs.	4,233,753 lbs.
" United States and Canada	2,360,165 " "	2,563,318 " "	3,263,381 " "
" Continent	6,990,237 " "	1,518,797 " "	1,570,084 " "
" Russia in Europe	89,295 " "	6,364,933 " "	11,382,454 " "
" do. via North	— " "	3,418,339 " "	8,029,682 " "
" Shanghai	971,951 " "	997,500 " "	1,914,444 " "

Direct, 1904/5	Gr. Britain.	Continent.
S.S. "Glenturret"	1,938,477 lbs.	— lbs.
S.S. "Shrewsbury"	4,399,055 "	— "
S.S. "Prometheus"	3,159,697 "	87,207 "
S.S. "Armenia"	— "	6,089,909 "

EXPORTS.

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for Export:—

	Tls.	per picul.		Tls.	21.00 per picul.
Cowhides, B. S.	32.50		Gallnuts, plum shape	(nominal)	"
Seconds	18.00		Tobacco, T'ingchow	"	"
Prifilio hides, B. S.			Wongkong	"	"
10/35 lbs.	18.50		Black Bristles, Riflings 2½" 2¾" 3" 3½" 3¾"	"	"
35/60 "			10 10 10 10 10		
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white colour, average 2-lbs., 50% short, 30% med. & 20% long hair	57.00		3¾" 4" 4½" 4¾" 5" 5½" 5¾" 6"	118.00	"
Buffalo Horns, average 3-lbs. each	9.00		10 6 6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ½ = 100%	"	"
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or Poochi	10.50		Feathers, Grey and/or White Duck	21.50	"
Sinshan and/or Chayu	9.70		" " " Wild Duck	19.50	"
Green China Grass, Szechuen	(nominal)		Turmeric	3.00	"
Inte "	5.00		Sesamum Seed, white	"	"
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	9.50		" " yellow	4.45	"
" " Pingchow and/or Macheng	9.40		" " red	"	"
" " Mongyu... (out of season)	"		" " black	"	"
Green " " Kiyu	9.70		Sesamum Seed-Oil	7.90	"
Animal Tallow	8.75		Vegetable Tallow Seed-Oil	7.90	"
Gallnuts, Usual shape	18.50		Wood Oil	8.00	"
			Tea Oil	8.75	"

I. M. Customs returns of Shipments.

COWHIDES.	BUFFALO HIDES.	GOATSKINS UNTANNED.	ANIMAL TALLOW.	VEGETABLE TALLOW.	NUTGALLS.	BRISTLES.	SESAMUM SEED.	WOOD OIL.
Piculs.	Piculs.	Pieces.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
97,993.00	17,587.00	2,381,103	9,313.00	97,353.00	25,023.00	5,322.00	252,386.00	201,804.00
5,220.00	1,582.00	17,517	1,503.00	1,292.00	105.00	347.00	3,378.00	14,956.00
103,213.00	19,169.00	2,398,620	10,816.00	98,645.00	25,128.00	5,669.00	260,764.00	216,760.00

Per last Circular.

For week ending Saturday, the 25th instant.

From January 1st to 25th instant.

KEROSENE.

QUOTATIONS.—Ex Godown—American "Devoes" in cases	Tls. 2.02
Russian "Anchor" in cases	1.95 Less 2%.
Russian "Horse" Brand	1.90
Sumatra bulk in tins	1.72
" in bulk	1.42

IMPORTS.

During the week ending Saturday the 25th instant inclusive, as per Custom House returns are:—

Devoes	35,000	Gallons
Russian	78,000	"
Sumatra	nil.	"
Total...	113,000	"

FREIGHTS:—

Per Conference Steamers to London and Northern Continental ports; Via Shanghai	46/-	"	plus River Freight.
Per Conference Steamers to Genoa, Marsceilles or Havre; Via Shanghai. Tea and General Cargo	41/6	"	"
To New York. Overland, Tea G. \$ 1½ cents per lb. gross	"	"	"
do. via Suez, Tea and General Cargo 35/- per ton.	"	"	"
To Shanghai; Tea and General Cargo Taels 1.80 per ton weight or measurement.			

Exchange.—(Closing Rates)—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 7½d. Bank Bills, demand, 2s. 7½d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 2s. 7½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 7½d; 6 months' sight, 2s. 7½d. Private and Documentary 4 months' sight, 2s. 7½d. 6 months' sight, 2s. 7½d. On France—Bank Bills, Transfer, Fcs. 3.26½. Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 3.34; 6 months' sight, 3.36. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 2.72, lowest 2.66½, highest 2.73. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per Tls. 100, Gold \$64½, lowest 63½, highest 65. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, per \$100 Tls. 72, lowest 72, highest 71½. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers, per Yen 100 Tls. 78½, lowest 80, highest 78. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers per Tls. 100 Rs. 194½, lowest 190½, highest 195½. Bank Bills, demand, per Tls. 100 Rs. 194½, lowest 191, highest 196. Gold Bars, Shanghai, 98 touch, per Tls. 10, Tls. 373.00, lowest 370.00, highest 376.00. Silver Bars, per Tls. 100, Tls. 111.26, lowest 111.26, highest 111.26. Mexican dollars, per \$100, Tls. 74.0, lowest 74.0, highest 74.3. Copper Cash per Tls. 1,155, lowest 1,155, highest 1,155. Chinese Interest, Mace 1.00, lowest 0.80, highest 1.00. Bar Silver in London, per oz., 26½, lowest 25½, highest 26½.

	Bar Silver 32 oz in L'don.	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		GER- MANY.	New YORK.	HONG- KONG.	YOKO- HAMA.	INDIA.
		T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Doc'ty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.						
		Lowest.	Highest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Lowest.	Highest.	4 m/s. Priv.	Doc'ty. 4 m/s.		£/T	T/T Rup.
July																
4th	26½	2.7	2.7½	2.7½	2.7½	2.7½	2.7½	2.7½	2.7½	3.32/3.34	3.32½/3.34½	2.70½	64½	72	78½	193½/195
5th	26½	2.7	2.7½	2.7½	2.7½	2.7½	2.7½	2.7½	2.7½	3.34/3.36	3.35½/3.37½	2.72/73	64½/65	72	78/78½	194/195½
6th	26½	2.7	2.7½	2.7½	2.7½	2.7½	2.7½	2.7½	2.7½	3.31/3.33	3.34/3.36	2.70/72	64½/65	72	78½/79½	194½/195½
7th	26½	2.7	2.7½	2.7½	2.7½	2.7½	2.7½	2.7½	2.7½	3.32½/3.34½	3.33/3.35	2.72	64½	72	78½	194½

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remark
KLYW	Anping	Blethen	Chi str	1159	July 5	Chefoo & Tientsin	C. M. S. N. Co	Tangku v. Chefoo	To-day
P & O B	Ballaarat	Summers	Br str	2860	June 6	Hongkong, etc	P. & O. S. N. Co		
AKOW	Bedouin	Sandow	Br str	2245	June 30	Batoum	Meyer & Co		
PWE	Benarty	Sarchet	Br str	2510	July 5	Kobe	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Int DW	Bunnaa	Otero	Am str	644	Apr 29	Manila	China Trading Co		
KLYW	Chi-yuen	Stewart	Chi str	1211	June 30	Hongkong	C. M. S. N. Co		
SHW	Choysang	Ro pe	Br str	1424	July 3	Swatow	Jardine, Matheson & Co	S'tow, H'kg, Ct'on	To-day
W'sung	Chusan	Thompson	Br str	2852	July 4	Hongkong, etc	P. & O. S. N. Co	H'kg with Mails	12th instant
W'sung	Diomed	Haxeland	Br str	3065	July 6	Japar	Butterfield & Swire		
BJ	Foochow	Smale	Br str	1228	July 3	Swatow	Butterfield & Swire		
ONW	Gov. Jaeschke	Vogel	Ger str	1045	July 4	Kiaochow	Melchers & Co	Kiaochow	To-day
NSOCW	Hanyang	Caswell	Br str	1207	July 5	Nagasaki	Butterfield & Swire	Chefoo & N'wang	To-day
SHW	Hipsang	Bradley	Br str	1040	July 3	Swatow	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Chefoo & N'wang	To-day
CNFW	Hoihow	Shaw	Br str	1268	July 6	Newchwang	Butterfield & Swire		
CEOW	Haiping	Macfarlane	Ger str	1158	June 27	Chefoo	Chinese Eng. & Min g Co	C'tao, T'sin, N'ng	10th instant
CNCW	Hunan	Frazier	Br str	1989	July 5	Japan	Butterfield & Swire	W'ei, C'foo, T'sin	To-day
LS	Huron	Walsh	Br str	1450	July 5	Hankow	M. B. Kaisha	Hankow & Ports	To-day
KLYW	Kiangkwan	Lindstrom	Chi str	2234	June 27	New York	C. M. S. N. Co	Japan	To-day
YWGW	Nubia	Habel	Ger str	727	June 23	Copenhagen	Siemssen & Co		
ODW	Pacific	Perteresen	Dan str	1631	July 5	Wenchow	G. N. Tel. Co		
KLYW	Poochi	Froberg	Chi str	1892	July 4	Hankow	C. M. S. N. Co	Wenchow v. N'po	To-day
CNCW	Poyang	Sutherland	Br str	2307	July 5	Japan	Butterfield & Swire	Hankow & Ports	To-day
CMEW	Saint Fillans	Dalglish	Br str	162	Feb 5	Wuhu	Dodwell & Co., Ltd	New York	12th instant
1KDW	Samshui	McDonnell	Br str	617	July 6	Sumueye	S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co		
8p	Seirstad	Larsen	Nor str	1396	July 3	Foochow	Wallem & Co		
NMTW	Stettin	Farrell	Br str	1145	July 6	Hankow	Geo. McBain	Langkat	To-day
ONW	Suian	Calender	Ger str	1128	June 25	Japan	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
BJ	Szechuen	Sidford	Br str	1681	July 5	Hankow	Butterfield & Swire		
OSKW	Tachang Maru	Mory	Jap str	1391	Feb 5	Hankow	Osaka Shosen Kaisha		
TKDD	Tahung Maru	Yebiko	Jap str	1109	July 5	W'ei, C'foo, T'sin	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	H'kong & Canton	10th instant
CNFW	Taiwan	Harder	Br str	919	June 19	Japan	Butterfield & Swire	Amoy & Swatow	9th instant
WTW	Tamsui	Eedy	Br str	978	May 31	Kiaochow	Butterfield & Swire		
AUS	Taiping	Brissander	Br str	2355	June 6	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
8p	Tsintau	Hansen	Ger str	3036	July 1	New York	Melchers & Co	K'ow, C'foo, T'sin	9th instant
BND	Tuckwo	Hogg	Br str	801	June 25	Swatow	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
LS	Verona	Spiesen	Ger str	2084	July 5	Chefoo	Carlowitz & Co		
CNCW	Wuchang	Stott	Br str	1305	July 5	Japan	Butterfield & Swire		
W'sung	Yarra	Sellier	Chi str	1206	July 5	Shimonoseki	Messageries Maritimes	H'kg with Mails	To-day
LS	Yochow	Brown	Br str				Butterfield & Swire		
CMEW	Yunnan	Brown	Br str						
40 Steamers									
LS	Brutus		Am tran		June 30	Nimrod Sound			
Cos D	Ingalls	Hanison	US tran	970	Apr 16	Manila			
ODW	Wright	Scott	US tran	871	June 3	Manila			

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remark
NSOCW	Arthur Sewall	Gaffry	Am s.v.	2919	June 23	New York	Standard Oil Co		
SOCW	C. of Germany	Davidson	Br s.v.	2154	June 20	New York	Standard Oil Co		
Cos D	Eliz. Nicholson	Sprint	Br s.v.		Jan 15	Portland, Or.	S. C. Farnham Boyd & Co		
SOCW	H. D. Troop	Cerning	Br s.v.	2080	June 20	New York	Standard Oil Co		
US	Lucia	Anderson	Br s.v.	640	June 24	North Borneo	Moller Brothers		
BLS	Moliere	Lezet	Fr bq	1739	June 30	New York	Standard Oil Co		
6 Vessels									

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR

No. & Sec	Name	Commander	Flag & Rating	Tonnage	Guns	H.P.	Men	Date Arrival	Where from
OWOB	Bramble	Makins	H.M. gun-boat	710	2	1300	85	June 25	Cruise
1c	Britomart	Baird	H.M. gun-boat	716	2	1300	85	June 28	Hankow
7p	Elcano	Hood	U.S. gun-boat	600	8	700	111	June 27	
EACW	Mandjour		Russ gun-boa'	1416	3	1400	.....	Dec 12	Port Arthur
	Monadnock	Mahan	U.S. monitor	4000	16	3000	206	Apr 7	Cruise
CMB2	Sperber		H.I.G.M. gun-boat	1120	8	1500	150	May 8	Nanking
BNB	Thetis	Wilkinson	H.M. cruiser	3400	8	9000	273	June 4	Cruise
1c	Vasco da Gama	Carvalho	Port. cruiser	2422	5	3600	260	May 4	Hongkong
7p	Villalobos	Bartelette	U.S. gun-boat	400	.....	.....	.....	July 6	
SHWB2	Ping Ching	Wyles	Chi. Rev. cruiser	1000	3	45C	65	July 3	Cruise

SHARES.

7th July, 1924.

The two Bank Holidays during the week have somewhat interfered with business, but notwithstanding this a very large business has been done in *S. O. Furnishings*, *Rugl &c.* The Company declared on the 5th inst. the Directors' intention to pay a final dividend of *Tls. 7*, equaling *Tls. 127* for the year. Since this declaration we have received slightly over half the fall in Stock of *Tls. 3* per share. The *T. T. T.* has been very quiet.

BANKS.—*H. & S. Bank.*—No business reported. The rate in the South remains steady at \$600, and the London quotation at £67.10/-.
MARINE INSURANCE.—The only business reported is in *North China* at Tls. 674.
SHIPPING.—*Texas.*—The market has ruled exceedingly quiet during the past week, and quotations for July delivery are reported at Tls. 86, and for Octo-

SHIPPING.—*Indos.*—The market has ruled exceedingly quiet during the past week, and quotations for July delivery are reported at Tls. 86, and for October at Tls. 83. We are expecting to see a rise through short-sellers for the end of this month beginning to cover, as cash shares are very scarce at this port.

DOCKS AND WHARVES.—*Furnhouse* opened at the beginning of the week with sales at Th. 159 July, and 162 Sept. and 163 October. On the 4th, after the holidays, business was reported at Th. 157 and 158 cash, 159 July, 162 Sept., and 163 Oct, on the 5th cash shares were placed at Th. 157 and sales for July at 158, 157, and 159, and for Sept. and Oct. at 160, and later for October at 159. After the declaration of the final dividend mentioned above, on the 6th cash sales were

and 169, and for Sept. and Oct. at 160, and later for October at 150. After the declaration of the final dividend mentioned above, on the 6th cash sales were reported at 155, and for July at 150/155, later 157 July. The market was quiet with sellers at these rates.—*Shanghai & Hongkong Wharves.* No business reported. Receipts of shares at Tls. 145. Sellers 1474. Forward sellers at Tls. 150.

SOUBAB.—The only local business in stocks under this heading reported is in Perak at Tls. 60. The later quotation for China Sugars in the South is \$185.

INDUSTRIAL.—No enquiries for Coon Stocks, Shanohai Paper and Pulp have been placed at Tls. 125. Shanohai Gas ex now issue at Tls. 100, and

INDUSTRIAL.—No enquiries for *Coke* or *Stocks*. *Shanghai Paper and Pulp* have been placed at Tls. 125. *Shanghai Gas* ex now issue at Tls. 100, and *Shanghai Ice* at Tls. 21. *Langbats*. The market during the week has been very quiet with few sales reported at Tls. 287½ cash and July delivery, and at \$80 July, 309 Sept. and 312½ Oct. At the close shares are offering. *Susut* has been placed at Tls. 621 and 62 cash. *Stores and Metals*. *Pecks* have been placed at

399 Sept. and 3124 Oct. At the close shares are offering. *Sunatras* have been placed at Tls. 62½ and 62 cash. *Stores and Hotels*. *Weeks* have been placed at \$184. *Hall and Holt* \$29½. *Montrius* \$55, and *Hotel des Colonies* at Tls. 12½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The only business in stocks under this heading is in *Telephones* at Tls. 68.

investment in the market.

investment in the market.

				Position per last Report	Last Dividend, etc.	
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STOCK.	No.	Value.	Paid-up.	Position per last Report			Last Dividend, etc.			Closing Cash Quotations.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders	When Paid or Due.		
BANKS.										
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corp.	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$16,000,000	\$1,417,366.08	31-12-02	\$2 for 1 year ending 31-12-03	20-04-04	\$860	20-04-04
National Bank of China (Ld.)	40,483	\$20	\$20	\$367,666.66	\$21,688.60	31-12-05	\$2.00 on Ordinary shares for 1903	1-04-04	\$225 buyers	1-04-04
	750	\$1	\$1				None on Founders shares		\$10 nominal	
MARINE INSURANCE.										
Union Ins. Society of China, Ld.	10,000	250	\$100	1,750,000	1,969,926.54	30-6-03	\$82 per share for 1902	9-10-03	\$540	9-10-03
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ld.	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	90,000	285,978.38	30-4-03	\$4 per share for year to 30-4-03	28-11-02	\$62 buyers	28-11-02
North-China Ins. Co., Ld.	10,000	\$10	\$0	101,992.40	7971,589.52	30-6-03	Interim £1 old shares=10/- new	2-04-04	\$17 1/2 sales	2-04-04
Yangtze Ins. Association, Ld.	8,000	\$100	\$60	700,000.00	\$492,476.79	31-12-03	\$12.20 per cent for 1902	2-04-04	\$150 ex 73 buyers	2-04-04
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	1,350,000	1,056,196	31-12-02	\$15 per share for 1902	24-10-03	\$212 sales	24-10-03
FIRE INSURANCE.										
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,70,288.48	\$371,110.48	31-12-03	For 1902 \$22.50 per share	5-04-04	\$287 1/2 buyers	5-04-04
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,178,680.70	\$399,947.48	31-12-02	For 1902 \$7 per share	10-04-04	\$80 ex 73 sales	10-04-04
SHIPPING.										
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S. R. Co.	80,000	\$10	\$10	688,000	41,638.96	31-12-03	10 per cent for half year to 31-12-03	6-04-04	\$39 sales	6-04-04
Indo-China S. N. Co.	49,689	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	\$0,880.97	31-12-03	3 per cent for 1902	4-4-03	\$186 nominal	4-4-03
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ld.	1,000,000	\$1	\$1	400,000	19,556,107.0	31-12-02	5 per cent for 1903	1-10-03	\$28	1-10-03
	20,000	\$1	\$1							
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld.	10,000	\$60	\$60		\$6,641.90	31-12-03	Final div. 5% on ord.=5% for 1903	29-04-04	\$148 sales	29-04-04
	10,000	\$60	\$60				2% on pref.=7% for 1903		\$147 sales	
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ld.	28,890	\$60	\$60	140,000	865.62	31-12-03	Final div. 2% for 1903	6-04-04	\$147	6-04-04
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
S. O. Parnham, Boyd & Co., Ld.	55,200	\$100	\$100	\$260,000	743,124.22	30-4-03	Interim dividend 7% for 5 per share	23-12-03	\$158 July sales	23-12-03
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ld.	50,000	\$50	\$50		1,420,340.69	31-12-03	Dividend=14% for 1 year	24-04-04	\$214	24-04-04
Shanghai & Hongkong Wharf Co., Ld.	20,000	\$100	\$100	487,218.88	129,875.07	31-12-03	Final dividend 6% 11% for 1903	23-04-04	\$147 1/2 cash sales	23-04-04
	80,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,959	128,018	31-12-03	Final Dividend \$2.50=5% for 1903	31-04-04	\$101	31-04-04
Yong-tse Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.	2,500	\$100	\$100	6,000.00	71,760.10	31-12-03	18 per cent for 1902	11-04-04	\$187 1/2	11-04-04
SUGAR COMPANIES.										
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ld.	7,000	\$60	\$60	\$100,000	71,456.78	30-4-03	Tls. 2.60 per share for year	18-12-03	\$160 sales	18-12-03
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	20,000	\$100	\$100		Dr. \$147,717.30	31-12-03	Final \$7 = \$12 for 1901	26-02-04	\$180	26-02-04
Lunon Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	7,500	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$75,800.98	31-12-03	For 1897 & 98 1/2 per share	25-03-04	\$110 nominal	25-03-04
MINING.										
Punjom Mining Co., Ld. (ordinary)	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. \$261,000.38	31-12-02	None		No quotation	
	60,000	\$1	\$1							
Raub Australian G. M. Co., Ld.	150,000	\$1	\$18.10	\$4,878.10	Dr. 7,236.19	31-06-03	1/- per share	28-01-04	\$61 buyers	28-01-04
Chinese Emp. & Mining Co., Ld.	1,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$20,000	\$20,671	28-04-03	1/- or 38 cents per share to 28-03-03	21-10-03	\$172 better scrip	21-10-03
Wei-hai-wei Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000	\$20	\$20				First year		\$15 sales	
LUMBER.										
S'hai Land Investment Co., Ld.	52,000	\$60	\$60	\$800,000	37,434.66	31-12-03	Final div. of 6% and Bonus of Tls. 2	25-02-04	\$116 sales	25-02-04
H'hai Land Investment Co., Ld.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$64,908.00	31-12-03	Final div. \$1 = \$12 for 1903	25-02-04	\$128 sales	25-02-04
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ld.	6,000	\$60	\$30	none	686.00	31-12-03	\$2.60 per share for 1903	21-04-04	\$37 1/2	21-04-04
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ld.	100,000	\$10	\$10	200,000	12,117.97	31-12-02	\$0.90 per share for 1903	9-09-03	\$123 buyers	9-09-03
	100,000	\$10	\$10	50,000						
Wei-hai-wei Land & B. Co., Ld.	8,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. 70,366.59	31-12-02		none	\$10	
China Land and Finance Co., Ld.	6,000	\$50	\$50		First year		Interim dividend 4%	1-10-03	\$100 sellers	1-10-03
INDUSTRIAL.										
S'wo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	15,000	\$60	\$60	none	Dr. 711,655.03	31-10-03	Tls. 4 per share for year	21-12-03	\$130 buyers	21-12-03
International C. Man. Co., Ld.	8,884	\$70	\$70	none	68,416.62	30-09-02	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1898	30-4-98	\$125 buyers	30-4-98
Laoen-kung-mo S. S. & W. Co., Ld.	7,168	\$100	\$100	none		31-12-02	Interim of Tls. 4 for 1898	1-8-98	\$123 sellers	1-8-98
S'wo C. S. S. Co., Ld.	2,000	\$60	\$60	none	Dr. 4,955.36	31-12-04	Interim of Tls. 20 for 1897	2-9-97	\$100 sellers	2-9-97
Hongkong Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	120,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. 48,405.03	31-7-02	Final of \$0.40=1 for year	20-03-03	\$101 (for old shares)	20-03-03
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.	11,000	\$60	\$60	none	77,548	26-2-04	Final div. of 7% and Bonus of Tls. 1 1/2	26-02-04	\$100 ex 5 issues	26-02-04
Major Brothers, Ld.	5,500	\$60	\$60	none	4,648.57	31-12-03	per cent for 1903	24-03-04	\$173 sales	24-03-04
Shanghai Ice, C. S. & R. Co., Ld.	8,000	\$25	\$25	none	74,015.48	30-11-03	5% for 1903	4-4-04	\$70 sales	4-4-04
China Flour Mill Co., Ld.	6,000	\$60	\$60	\$725,000.00	71,942.71	31-12-03	Tls. 5 for 1903	23-04-04	\$100 sales	23-04-04
Green Island & Paper Co., Ld.	4,500	\$100	\$100	10,000.00	73,288.50	31-12-03	Tls. 5, or Tls. 10 for 1903	24-4-04	\$125	24-4-04
Shanghai Portland Cement Co., Ld.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$350,000	\$32,416.74	31-12-03	16 per cent for 1903	7-4-04	\$77 1/2	7-4-04
Matchless Co., Ld.	25,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000	\$1,157.13	31-12-03	10.00 Interim for 1903/4	18-04-04	\$127 1/2 cash	18-04-04
Shanghai-Samata Tobacco Co., Ld.	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$34,068.03	77,137.13	31-10-03	Final dividend 15%=30% for 1903	24-04-04	\$124 cash	24-04-04
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.	7,000	\$25	\$25	\$4,830.38	1,709.63	31-12-03	Final dividend 15%=30% for 1903	24-04-04	\$120 ex 24 sqd.	24-04-04
S'hai & H'kong Dyeing & Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,800	\$50	\$50		First year					
STORES AND HOTELS.										
Hall & Holts, Ld.	20,601	\$20	\$20	\$8,000.18	13,104.18	28-2-04	Final div. \$1.50=\$3.50 for year to 28-2-04	2-6-04	\$234 sales	2-6-04
J. Lowndes & Co., Ld.	1,500	\$60	\$60		10,389.32	31-12-02	\$7 for 1901	31-02-04	\$100 sales	31-02-04
A. & W. Watson, Ld.	8,000	\$10	\$10	\$275,000	2,965.10	31-12-03	Final dividend 5%=10%	18-04-04	\$14 ex 73 sales	18-04-04
Central Stores, Ld. Ordinary	6,000	\$12	\$12	20,000	1,853.32	31-12-03	\$2.70 for 1903	13-04-04	\$28 c.n.i.	13-04-04
	138	\$12	\$12						\$100 cash	
S. W. Moore & Co., Ld. New Issue	24,000	\$15	\$75		915.60	30-6-03	Final of 6% =10% for year	30-03-03	\$55	30-03-03
Weeks & Co., Ld.	10,000	\$20	\$20	none	600.05	28-2-04	70 cents per share to 28-2-04	31-04-04	\$118 sales	31-04-04
E. L. Mondson, Ld.	7,000	\$60	\$60	none	3,665.98	31-12-02	Tls. 5 for 1902	2-05-04	\$120 buyers	2-05-04
Astor House Hotel Co., Ld.	25,400	\$25	\$25		160,301.80	30-6-03	10 per cent for year	15-03-04	\$24 cash	15-03-04
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ld.	8,000	\$60	\$60	\$100,000	12,117.97	31-12-03	10 per cent for half year=12% for year	14-03-04	\$28	14-03-04
Hotel des Colonies, Ld.	9,000	\$25	\$25	18,865.41	680.60	31-3-04	10 per cent to 31-3-04	27-04-04	\$121 sales	27-04-04
Tsingtao Hotel Co., Ld.	2,600	\$100	\$100	\$1,891.68	600.66	31-12-01	74 per cent or 1901	30-04-04	\$95 nominal	30-04-04
MISCELLANEOUS.										
China Provident L. & M. Co., Ld.	100,000	\$20	\$10	\$55,000	1,171.00	31-12-03	6 per cent for 1903	18-1-04	\$9	18-1-04
Shanghai House Bazaar Co., Ld.	4,507	\$60	\$60	745,000	710,247.61	31-12-03	10% for year, to 31-12-03	8-4-04	\$171 sales	8-4-04
Shanghai Mercury, Ld.	1,400	\$70	\$70		332.70	30-4-03	10% for 1902	15-03-04	\$154 sales	15-03-04
S'hai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld.	1,000	\$60	\$60	\$715,000	4,674.43	31-12-03	4 for year	28-04-04	\$108 sales	28-04-04
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ld.	2,510	\$100	\$100	710,000	72,698.91	31-1-03	10 per cent for 1903	1-04-04	\$105 sales	1-04-04
S'hai Electric and Amusement Co., Ld.	4,000	\$25	\$25		First year		81 Interim dividend	11-03-04	\$55 sales	11-03-04

LOANS.	Amount of Loan	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing
Shanghai Municipal Debentures, 1892.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	7100.00	6%	Jun & Dec.	793.50
Do. 1893.....	7125,000.00	700,000.00	7100.00	5½%	Do.	791.00
Do. 1894.....	7100,000.00	700,000.00	7100.00	6%	Do.	791.00
Do. 1895.....	7115,000.00	7115,000.00	7100.00	6%	Do.	791.00
Do. 1896.....	7140,000.00	7140,000.00	7100.00	6%	Do.	791.00
Do. 1897.....	7268,800.00	7268,800.00	7100.00	6%	Do.	791.00
Do. 1898.....	7300,000.00	7127,500.00	7100.00	6%	Do.	791.00
Do. 1900.....	733,800.00	733,800.00	7100.00	5½%	Do.	791.00
Do. 1901.....	7350,000.00	7300,000.00	7100.00	6%	Do.	791.00
Do. 1902.....	7160,000.00	7100,000.00	7100.00	6%	Do.	791.00
Do. 1903.....	7400,000.00	7400,000.00	7100.00	6%	Do.	791.00
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1898 ½.....	7707,300.00	7354,000.00	7250.00	7%	Mar. & Sept.	7250.00
Shanghai Land Investment Co. Debentures, 1890.....	7250,000.00	7250,000.00	7100.00	6%	May & Nov.	799.00
Do. 1892.....	7294,000.00	7250,000.00	7100.00	5½%	Jun & Dec.	797.00
Do. 1894.....	7250,000.00	7250,000.00	7100.00	6%	Mar. & Sept.	799.00
Do. 1896.....	7250,000.00	7250,000.00	7100.00	6%	Jun & Dec.	799.00
Do. 1900.....	7250,000.00	7250,000.00	7100.00	6%	April & Oct.	799.00
Do. 1901.....	7250,000.00	7250,000.00	7100.00	6%	Jun & Dec.	799.00
Do. 1901.....	7100,000.00	7100,000.00	7100.00	6%	May & Nov.	799.00
Do. 1902.....	7400,000.00	7400,000.00	7100.00	6%	Jun & Dec.	799.00
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures, 1894.....	7100,000.00	7100,000.00	7100.00	6%	Mar. & Sept.	799.00
Do. 1895.....	7100,000.00	7100,000.00	7100.00	6%	Jun & Dec.	799.00
Do. 1898.....	7100,000.00	7100,000.00	7100.00	6%	Do.	799.00
Do. 1900.....	7100,000.00	7100,000.00	7100.00	6%	Mar. & Sept.	799.00
Do. 1902.....	7100,000.00	7100,000.00	7100.00	6%	Do.	799.00
Do. 1903.....	741,200.00	741,200.00	7100.00	6%	Do.	799.00
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. Debentures, 1902.....	7200,000.00	7200,000.00	7100.00	7%	April & Oct.	797.00
Shanghai Gas Co. Debentures, 1897.....	7100,000.00	7100,000.00	7100.00	6%	Do.	793.00
Do. 1899.....	7100,000.00	7100,000.00	7100.00	6%	May & Nov.	799.00
Shanghai and Hongkong Waterworks Co. Debentures, 1895 ½.....	7450,000.00	7450,000.00	7100.00	6%	Jun & Dec.	799.00
Astor House Hotel Co. Debentures.....	7500,000.00	500,000.00	7100.00	6%	Do.	799.00

* For half year. † For year. ‡ Interim dividend. Final dividend for business year. (a) Exclusive of accrued interest. (c) Insurance Fund. (d) Depreciation Fund. (e) Reserve against Exchange and Investment Fluctuation. (g) Assuming that they run for the full term. (A) Including Bonus of 1 cent on Contributory Premiums. (k) On the new issue. (l) Depreciation account. D. Debt balance.

J. P. BISSET & Co.,

7th July. Sharebrokers.